

Pointwise estimates for Green's kernel of a mixed boundary value problem to the Stokes system in a polyhedral cone

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Abstract

The paper deals with a mixed boundary value problem for the Stokes system in a polyhedral cone. Here different boundary conditions (in particular, Dirichlet, Neumann, free surface conditions) are prescribed on the sides of the polyhedron. The authors obtain regularity results for weak solutions in weighted L_2 Sobolev spaces and prove point estimates of Green's matrix.

1 Introduction

We consider here a mixed boundary value problem for the linear Stokes system

$$-\Delta u + \nabla p = f, \quad -\nabla \cdot u = g \quad (1.1)$$

in a polyhedral cone, where on each of the sides Γ_j one of the following boundary conditions is given:

- (i) $u = h$,
- (ii) $u_\tau = h, -p + 2\varepsilon_{n,n}(u) = \phi$,
- (iii) $u_n = h, \varepsilon_{n,\tau}(u) = \phi$,
- (iv) $-pn + 2\varepsilon_n(u) = \phi$.

Here n is the outward normal, $u_n = u \cdot n$ is the normal and $u_\tau = u - u_n n$ the tangent component of the velocity u . Furthermore, $\varepsilon(u)$ denotes the matrix with the components $\frac{1}{2}(\partial_{x_i} u_j + \partial_{x_j} u_i)$, $\varepsilon_n(u)$ is the vector $\varepsilon(u)n$, $\varepsilon_{n,n} = \varepsilon_n(u) \cdot n$ its normal component and $\varepsilon_{n,\tau}(u)$ its tangent component.

Conditions (i)–(iv) are frequently used in the study of steady-state flows of incompressible viscous Newtonian fluids. For example, on solid walls there is the Dirichlet condition (i), a no-friction condition (Neumann condition) $2\varepsilon(u)n - pn = 0$ may be useful on an artificial boundary such as the exit of a canal or a free surface, the slip condition for uncovered fluid surfaces has the form (iii), and conditions for in/out-stream surfaces can be written in the form (ii).

Our goal is to obtain estimates for Green's matrix. For the case of the Dirichlet problem, such estimates were obtained by Maz'ya and Plamenevskii [13]. As in [13] we obtain point estimates of Green's matrix by means of weighted L_2 estimates of the solutions and their derivatives. Here, the weights are powers of the distances to the edges and corners. However, while the problem with Dirichlet

boundary conditions can be handled in weighted Sobolev spaces with so-called homogeneous norms, the more general boundary value problem considered in the present paper requires the use of weighted Sobolev spaces with inhomogeneous norms. This makes the consideration of the boundary value problem more difficult.

We outline the main results of the paper. In Section 2 we deal with the boundary value problem for the Stokes system in a dihedron \mathcal{D} , where on both sides Γ^+ , Γ^- one of the boundary conditions (i)–(iv) is given. We consider weak solutions $(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$, where \mathcal{H} is the closure of $C_0^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{D}})^3$ (the set of infinitely differentiable vector functions on $\bar{\mathcal{D}}$ having compact support) with respect to the norm

$$\|u\|_{\mathcal{H}} = \left(\int_{\mathcal{D}} \sum_{j=1}^3 |\partial_{x_j} u|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}$$

and obtain regularity assertions for the solutions. The smoothness of the solutions near the edge depends on the smoothness of the data and on the eigenvalues of a certain operator pencil $A(\lambda)$ generated by the corresponding problem in a two-dimensional angle. These eigenvalues can be calculated as the zeros of certain transcendental functions. For example, in the cases of the Dirichlet and Neumann problems, the spectrum of the pencil $A(\lambda)$ consists of the solutions of the equation

$$\sin(\lambda\theta) (\lambda^2 \sin^2 \theta - \sin^2(\lambda\theta)) = 0$$

($\lambda = 0$ for the Dirichlet problem), where θ is the angle at the edge. One of our results is the following. Let λ_1 be the eigenvalue of $A(\lambda)$ with smallest positive real part, and let $W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})$ be the closure of $C_0^\infty(\mathcal{D})$ with respect to the norm

$$\|u\|_{W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})} = \left(\int_{\mathcal{D}} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq l} r^{2\delta} |\partial_x^\alpha u(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}, \quad (1.2)$$

where r denotes the distance to the edge. We suppose that $f \in W_\delta^{l-2}(\mathcal{D})^3$, $g \in W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$, the boundary data belong to corresponding trace spaces and satisfy a certain compatibility condition on the edge, and $\max(l-1 - \operatorname{Re} \lambda_1, 0) < \delta < l-1$. Then $\zeta(u, p) \in W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$ for an arbitrary smooth function ζ with compact support. If the spectrum of the pencil $A(\lambda)$ does not contain the value $\lambda = 0$ (this is the case, e.g., if the Dirichlet condition is given on at least one of the sides Γ^+, Γ^-), then this result is also true in the class of the weighted spaces $V_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})$ with the norm

$$\|u\|_{V_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})} = \left(\int_{\mathcal{D}} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq l} r^{2(\delta-l+|\alpha|)} |\partial_x^\alpha u(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}. \quad (1.3)$$

Furthermore in some cases, when $\lambda_1 = 1$ (e.g., in the case of the Dirichlet problem, $\theta < \pi$), the eigenvalue λ_1 in the W_δ^l regularity result can be replaced by the second eigenvalue λ_2 .

The a priori estimates of weak solutions are used in Section 3 for the proof of point estimates of Green's matrix $(G_{i,j}(x, \xi))_{i,j=1}^4$. For example in the case $|x - \xi| \geq \min(|x'|, |\xi'|)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma \partial_{\xi'}^\beta \partial_{\xi_3}^\tau G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| &\leq c |x - \xi|^{-1-\delta_{i,4}-\delta_{j,4}-|\alpha|-|\beta|-\sigma-\tau} \\ &\times \left(\frac{|x'|}{|x - \xi|} \right)^{\min(0, \mu - |\alpha| - \delta_{i,4} - \varepsilon)} \left(\frac{|\xi'|}{|x - \xi|} \right)^{\min(0, \mu - |\beta| - \delta_{j,4} - \varepsilon)} \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

if the edge of \mathcal{D} coincides with the x_3 -axis, where $x' = (x_1, x_2)$, $\xi' = (\xi_1, \xi_2)$, $\mu = \operatorname{Re} \lambda_1$, and ε is an arbitrarily small positive number. If $\lambda = 0$ is not an eigenvalue of $A(\lambda)$, then there is the sharper estimate

$$\begin{aligned} |\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma \partial_{\xi'}^\beta \partial_{\xi_3}^\tau G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| &\leq c |x - \xi|^{-1-\delta_{i,4}-\delta_{j,4}-|\alpha|-|\beta|-\sigma-\tau} \\ &\times \left(\frac{|x'|}{|x - \xi|} \right)^{\mu - |\alpha| - \delta_{i,4} - \varepsilon} \left(\frac{|\xi'|}{|x - \xi|} \right)^{\mu - |\beta| - \delta_{j,4} - \varepsilon}, \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, in some cases when $\lambda_1 = 1$, this eigenvalue can be replaced in (1.4) by λ_2 . This improves the estimates given in [13, 14]. For the components $G_{i,4}$ we obtain a representation of the form

$$G_{i,4}(x, \xi) = -\nabla_\xi \cdot \vec{\mathcal{P}}_i(x, \xi) + \mathcal{Q}_i(x, \xi), \quad (1.5)$$

where the normal components of $\vec{\mathcal{P}}_i(x, \xi)$ vanish if ξ lies on the boundary, and $\vec{\mathcal{P}}_i(x, \xi)$, $\mathcal{Q}_i(x, \xi)$ satisfy the estimates

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma \vec{\mathcal{P}}_i(x, \xi)| \leq c_{\alpha, \gamma} |x - \xi|^{-1 - \delta_{i,4} - |\alpha| - |\gamma|}, \quad |\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma \mathcal{Q}_i(x, \xi)| \leq c_{\alpha, \gamma} |x'|^{-2 - \delta_{i,4} - |\alpha| - |\gamma|} \quad (1.6)$$

for $|x - \xi| < \min(|x'|, |\xi'|)$. The last result is of importance for the estimation of the integral

$$\int_{\mathcal{D}} g(\xi) G_{i,4}(x, \xi) d\xi$$

in the representation of the solution of the boundary value problem to the Stokes system.

Section 4 is concerned with the boundary value problem in a polyhedral cone \mathcal{K} with vertex at the origin and edges M_1, \dots, M_n . The smoothness of solutions in a neighborhood of an edge point $x_0 \in M_k$ depends again on the eigenvalues of certain operator pencils $A_k(\lambda)$. These eigenvalues are, as in the case of a dihedron, zeros of special transcendental functions. The smoothness of solutions in a neighborhood of the vertex depends additionally on the eigenvalues of a certain operator pencil $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$. Here $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$ is the operator of a parameter-depending boundary value problem on the intersection of the cone \mathcal{K} with the unit sphere. Spectral properties of this operator pencil are given in papers by Dauge [3], Kozlov, Maz'ya and Schwab [9] for the Dirichlet problem, by Kozlov and Maz'ya [6] for the Neumann problem and in the book by Kozlov, Maz'ya and Rossmann [8] for boundary conditions (i)–(iii). We prove the existence of uniquely determined weak solutions in $W_{\beta,0}^1(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})$ if the line $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta - 1/2$ is free of eigenvalues of the pencil $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$, where $W_{\beta,0}^l(\mathcal{K})$ is the closure of $C_0^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{K}} \setminus \{0\})$ with respect to the norm

$$\|u\|_{W_{\beta,0}^l(\mathcal{K})} = \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \leq l} |x|^{2(\beta-l+|\alpha|)} |\partial_x^\alpha u(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}.$$

Furthermore, we obtain regularity results for these solutions. The absence of eigenvalues of the pencil $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$ on the line $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta - 1/2$ guarantees also the existence of a Green matrix $(G_{i,j}(x, \xi))_{i,j=1}^4$ of the boundary value problem in the cone \mathcal{K} such that the functions $x \rightarrow \zeta(|x - \xi|/r(\xi)) G_{i,j}(x, \xi)$ belong to $W_{\beta,0}^1(\mathcal{K})$ for every $\xi \in \mathcal{K}$, $i = 1, 2, 3$ and to $W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})$ for $i = 4$. Here ζ is an arbitrary smooth function on $[0, \infty)$ equal to one in $(1, \infty)$ and to zero in $(0, \frac{1}{2})$. In the last subsection we derive point estimates of this Green matrix. In the case $|x|/2 < |\xi| < 2|x|$ we obtain analogous estimates to the case of a dihedron, while in the case $|\xi| < |x|/2$ the following estimate holds:

$$\begin{aligned} |\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| &\leq c |x|^{\Lambda_- - \delta_{i,4} - |\alpha| + \varepsilon} |\xi|^{-\Lambda_- - 1 - \delta_{j,4} - |\gamma| - \varepsilon} \\ &\times \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{r_k(x)}{|x|} \right)^{\min(0, \mu_k - |\alpha| - \delta_{i,4} - \varepsilon)} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{r_k(\xi)}{|\xi|} \right)^{\min(0, \mu_k - |\gamma| - \delta_{j,4} - \varepsilon)}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.7)$$

Here $r_k(x)$ denotes the distance to the edge M_k , $\Lambda_- < \operatorname{Re} \lambda < \Lambda_+$ is the widest strip in the complex plane containing the line $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta - 1/2$ which is free of eigenvalues of the pencil $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$. Furthermore, $\mu_k = \operatorname{Re} \lambda_1^{(k)}$, where $\lambda_1^{(k)}$ is the eigenvalue of the pencil $A_k(\lambda)$ with smallest positive real part.

Note again that the exponent $\min(0, \mu_k - |\alpha| - \delta_{i,4} - \varepsilon)$ in the above estimate can be replaced by $\mu_k - |\alpha| - \delta_{i,4} - \varepsilon$ if $\lambda = 0$ is not an eigenvalue of the pencil $A_k(\lambda)$. Furthermore in some cases (when $\lambda_1^{(k)} = 1$), estimate (1.7) is valid with $\mu_k = \operatorname{Re} \lambda_2^{(k)}$, where $\lambda_2^{(k)}$ is the eigenvalue with smallest real part greater than 1.

The estimates of Green's matrix obtained in the present paper can be used to prove regularity results for weak solutions of the mixed boundary value problem in (weighted and nonweighted) Sobolev and Hölder spaces. As an example, we consider the mixed problem with boundary conditions (i)–(iii). We give some regularity results for weak solutions of this problem which are proved in [19]. Suppose the Dirichlet condition is given on at least one of the adjoining sides of every edge M_k . We denote by I the set of all k such that the Dirichlet condition is prescribed on both adjoining sides of M_k . Then (1.7) is valid with $\Lambda_- = -1 - 2\varepsilon$ (see [8, Th.6.1.5]), $\mu_k = \frac{1}{2} + 2\varepsilon$ for $k \in I$, $\mu_k = \frac{1}{4} + 2\varepsilon$ for $k \notin I$. This estimate together with analogous estimates for the cases $|\xi| > 2|x|$ and $|x|/2 < |x - \xi| < 2|x|$ allows, for example, to obtain the following regularity result for the weak solution $(u, p) \in W^{1,2}(\mathcal{G}) \times L_2(\mathcal{G})$ of the mixed problem with homogeneous boundary conditions (i)–(iii) in a bounded polyhedron \mathcal{G} .

- If $f \in (W^{1,s'}(\mathcal{G})^*)^3$ and $g \in L_s(\mathcal{G})$, $2 < s \leq 8/3$, $s' = s/(s-1)$, then $(u, p) \in W^{1,s}(\mathcal{G})^3 \times L_2(\mathcal{G})$.

Here $W^{l,s}(\mathcal{G})$ denotes the Sobolev spaces of all functions u such that $\partial_x^\alpha u \in L_s(\mathcal{G})$ for $|\alpha| \leq l$. Under additional assumptions on the polyhedron \mathcal{G} , this result can be improved. If the angle θ_k at the edge M_k is less than $\frac{3}{2}\pi$ for $k \notin I$, then $\mu_k > 1/3$, and the above regularity result is true for $2 < s \leq 3$. We assume that the Dirichlet condition is given on all sides of a convex polyhedron \mathcal{G} except the side Γ_1 , where condition (ii) is prescribed, and that $\theta_k < \pi/2$ for $k \notin I$. Then the following regularity result holds.

- If $f \in (W^{1,2}(\mathcal{G})^*)^3 \cap L_s(\mathcal{G})$ and $g \in L_2(\mathcal{G}) \cap W^{1,s}(\mathcal{G})$, $1 < s \leq 2$ (in the case $s = 2$, g must satisfy a compatibility condition on the edges), then the weak solution belongs to $W^{2,s}(\mathcal{G})^3 \times W^{1,s}(\mathcal{G})$.

This result is based on the estimates $\mu_k > 1$, $\Lambda_- = -2$ (see [8, Th.6.2.7]). If $\theta_k < \frac{3}{4}\pi$ for $k \in I$ and $\theta_k < \frac{3}{8}\pi$ for $k \notin I$, then $\mu_k > 4/3$ and the last result holds even for $1 < s < 3$.

The present paper is an extension of our preprint [18]. We added here estimates for the elements of the last row of Green's matrix (see (1.5), (1.6) and the analogous estimate for the problem in a polyhedral cone) and sharper estimates for the case when $\lambda = 0$ is not an eigenvalue of the pencil $A_k(\lambda)$. The estimates in [18] so completed become sufficient to obtain various regularity results for solutions to the Stokes system as mentioned above.

2 The problem in a dihedron (L_2 -theory)

In the following, let K be an infinite angle in the (x_1, x_2) -plane given in polar coordinates r, φ by the inequalities $0 < r < \infty$, $-\theta/2 < \varphi < \theta/2$. Furthermore, let

$$\mathcal{D} = \{x = (x', x_3) : x' = (x_1, x_2) \in K, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

be a dihedron. The sides $\{x : \varphi = \pm\theta/2\}$ of \mathcal{D} are denoted by Γ^\pm , the edge $\bar{\Gamma}^+ \cap \bar{\Gamma}^-$ is denoted by M .

We consider a boundary value problem for the Stokes system, where on each of the sides Γ^\pm one of the boundary conditions (i)–(iv) is given. Let $n^\pm = (n_1^\pm, n_2^\pm, 0)$ be the exterior normal to Γ^\pm , $\varepsilon_n^\pm(u) = \varepsilon(u) n^\pm$ and $\varepsilon_{nn}^\pm(u) = \varepsilon_n^\pm(u) \cdot n^\pm$. Furthermore, let $d^\pm \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ be integer numbers characterizing the boundary conditions on Γ^+ and Γ^- , respectively. We put

- $S^\pm u = u$ for $d^\pm = 0$,
- $S^\pm u = u - (u \cdot n^\pm) n^\pm$, $N^\pm(u, p) = -p + 2\varepsilon_{nn}^\pm(u)$ for $d^\pm = 1$,
- $S^\pm u = u \cdot n^\pm$, $N^\pm(u, p) = \varepsilon_n^\pm(u) - \varepsilon_{nn}^\pm(u) n^\pm$ for $d^\pm = 2$
- $N^\pm(u, p) = -p n^\pm + 2\varepsilon_n^\pm(u)$ for $d^\pm = 3$

and consider the boundary value problem

$$-\Delta u + \nabla p = f, \quad -\nabla \cdot u = g \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}, \quad (2.1)$$

$$S^\pm u = h^\pm, \quad N^\pm(u, p) = \phi^\pm \quad \text{on } \Gamma^\pm. \quad (2.2)$$

Here the condition $N^\pm(u, p) = \phi^\pm$ is absent in the case $d^\pm = 0$, while the condition $S^\pm u = h^\pm$ is absent in the case $d^\pm = 3$. The boundary conditions (2.2) arise from the bilinear form

$$b(u, v) = 2 \int_{\mathcal{D}} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,j}(u) \varepsilon_{i,j}(v) dx \quad (2.3)$$

(see formula (2.4) below).

2.1 Green's formula for Stokes system

Let $b(\cdot, \cdot)$ be the bilinear form (2.3). Partial integration yields

$$b(u, v) - \int_{\mathcal{D}} p \nabla \cdot v \, dx = \int_{\mathcal{D}} (-\Delta u - \nabla \nabla \cdot u + \nabla p) \cdot v \, dx + \sum_{\pm} \int_{\Gamma^{\pm}} (-pn^{\pm} + 2\varepsilon(u)n^{\pm}) \cdot v \, dx \quad (2.4)$$

for arbitrary $u, v \in C_0^{\infty}(\bar{\mathcal{D}})^3$, $p \in C_0^{\infty}(\bar{\mathcal{D}})$. As a consequence of (2.4), the following Green formula holds for $u, v \in C_0^{\infty}(\bar{\mathcal{D}})^3$, $p, q \in C_0^{\infty}(\bar{\mathcal{D}})$.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathcal{D}} (-\Delta u - \nabla \nabla \cdot u + \nabla p) \cdot v \, dx - \int_{\mathcal{D}} (\nabla \cdot u) q \, dx + \sum_{\pm} \int_{\Gamma^{\pm}} (-pn^{\pm} + 2\varepsilon(u)n^{\pm}) \cdot v \, dx \\ &= \int_{\mathcal{D}} u \cdot (-\Delta v - \nabla \nabla \cdot v + \nabla q) \, dx - \int_{\mathcal{D}} p \nabla \cdot v \, dx + \sum_{\pm} \int_{\Gamma^{\pm}} u \cdot (-qn^{\pm} + 2\varepsilon(v)n^{\pm}) \, dx. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

2.2 Weighted Sobolev spaces

For arbitrary real δ we denote by $V_{\delta}^l(\mathcal{D})$ the closure of $C_0^{\infty}(\bar{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M)$ (the set of all infinitely differentiable functions with compact support in $\bar{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M$) with respect to the norm (1.3), where $r = |x'|$ denotes the distance to the edge. For real $\delta > -1$ let $W_{\delta}^l(\mathcal{D})$ be the closure of $C_0^{\infty}(\bar{\mathcal{D}})$ with respect to the norm (1.2). Furthermore, let $V_{\delta}^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^{\pm})$ be the space of traces of functions from $V_{\delta}^l(\mathcal{D})$ on Γ^{\pm} . The norm in this space is

$$\|u\|_{V_{\delta}^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^{\pm})} = \inf\{\|v\|_{V_{\delta}^l(\mathcal{D})} : v \in V_{\delta}^l(\mathcal{D}), v = u \text{ on } \Gamma^{\pm}\}.$$

Analogously, the norm in trace space $W_{\delta}^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^{\pm})$ for $W_{\delta}^l(\mathcal{D})$ is defined. Note that the norm in $V_{\delta}^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^{\pm})$ is equivalent (see [11, Le.1.4]) to

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\| = & \left(\int_{\gamma^{\pm}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} r^{2\delta} |\partial_{x_3}^{l-1} u(r, x_3) - \partial_{y_3}^{l-1}(r, y_3)|^2 \frac{dx_3 dy_3}{|x_3 - y_3|^2} dr \right. \\ & + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\gamma^{\pm}} \int_{\gamma^{\pm}} |r_1^{\delta}(\partial_r^{l-1} u)(r_1, x_3) - (\partial_r^{l-1} u)(r_2, x_3)|^2 \frac{dr_1 dr_2}{|r_1 - r_2|^2} dx_3 \\ & \left. + \int_{\Gamma^{\pm}} \sum_{j=0}^{l-1} r^{2(\delta-l+j)+1} |\partial_r^j u(r, x_3)|^p dr dx_3 \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

If δ is not integer, $-1 < \delta < l - 1$, then the trace of an arbitrary function $u \in W_{\delta}^l(\mathcal{D})$ on the edge M belongs to the Sobolev space $W^{l-\delta-1}(M)$ (see, e.g., [15, Le.1.1]). Furthermore, the following lemma holds (see [15, Le.1.3]).

Lemma 2.1 1) *The space $W_{\delta}^l(\mathcal{D})$ is continuously imbedded into $W_{\delta-1}^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$ if $\delta > 0$ and into $V_{\delta}^l(\mathcal{D})$ if $\delta > l - 1$.*

2) *Let $u \in W_{\delta}^l(\mathcal{D})$, where δ is not integer, $\delta > -1$. Then for the inclusion $u \in V_{\delta}^l(\mathcal{D})$ it is necessary and sufficient that $\partial_x^{\alpha} u|_M = 0$ for $|\alpha| < l - \delta - 1$.*

Analogously to $V_{\delta}^l(\mathcal{D})$ and $W_{\delta}^l(\mathcal{D})$, we define the weighted Sobolev spaces $V_{\delta}^l(K)$ and $W_{\delta}^l(K)$ on the two-dimensional angle K . Here in the definition of the norms one has only to replace \mathcal{D} and x by K and x' , respectively. For the space $W_{\delta}^l(K)$ a result analogous to Lemma 2.1 holds. Furthermore, we will use the following lemma.

Lemma 2.2 *Let $u \in V_{\delta}^l(K)$, $l \geq 2$. Then there exists a constant c independent of u such that*

$$\sup_{x' \in K} |x'|^{\delta-l+1} |u(x')| \leq c \|u\|_{V_{\delta}^l(K)}.$$

Proof. Let $K_0 = \{x' \in K : 1/2 < |x'| < 2\}$. By Sobolev's lemma, we have

$$|v(x')| \leq c \|v\|_{W^l(K_0)} \quad \text{for each } v \in W^l(K_0), |x'| = 1.$$

Now let $u \in V_\delta^l(K)$ and $|x'| = \rho$. We introduce the function $v(x') = u(\rho x')$ and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^{\delta-l+1} |u(x')| &= \rho^{\delta-l+1} |v(x'/\rho)| \leq c \rho^{\delta-l+1} \|v\|_{W^l(K_0)} = c \rho^{\delta-l+1} \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \leq l} \int_{K_0} |\partial_{x'}^\alpha u(\rho x')|^2 dx' \right)^{1/2} \\ &= c \left(\sum_{|\alpha| \leq l} \int_{\substack{K \\ \rho/2 < |x'| < 2\rho}} \rho^{2(\delta-l+|\alpha|)} |\partial_{x'}^\alpha u(x')|^2 dx' \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

This proves the lemma. \square

2.3 Weak solutions of the boundary value problem

Let $L_2^1(\mathcal{D})$ be the closure of the set $C_0^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{D}})$ with respect to the norm

$$\|u\|_{L_2^1(\mathcal{D})} = \left(\int_{\mathcal{D}} \sum_{j=1}^3 |\partial_{x_j} u|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \quad (2.7)$$

The closure of the set $C_0^\infty(\mathcal{D})$ with respect to this norm is denoted by $\overset{\circ}{L}_2^1(\mathcal{D})$.

Furthermore, let $\mathcal{H} = L_2^1(\mathcal{D})^3$ and $V = \{u \in \mathcal{H} : S^\pm u = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma^\pm\}$. In the case of the Dirichlet problem ($S^\pm u = u$), we have $V = \overset{\circ}{L}_2^1(\mathcal{D})^3$. Note that, by Hardy's inequality,

$$\int_{\mathcal{D}} |x|^{-2} |u|^2 dx \leq 4 \|u\|_{L_2^1(\mathcal{D})}^2 \quad \text{for } u \in C_0^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{D}}).$$

Therefore, the norm (2.7) is equivalent to the norm

$$\|u\| = \left(\int_{\mathcal{D}} (|x|^{-2} |u|^2 + \sum_{j=1}^3 |\partial_{x_j} u|^2) dx \right)^{1/2}, \quad (2.8)$$

and \mathcal{H} can be also defined as the closure of $C_0^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{D}})^3$ with respect to the norm (2.8). Obviously, every $u \in \mathcal{H}$ is quadratically summable on each compact subset of \mathcal{D} . From Hardy's inequality it follows that

$$\|u\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}^2 \leq \int_{\mathcal{D}} (r^{2\delta} + r^{2\delta-2}) |u|^2 dx \leq \int_{\mathcal{D}} r^{2\delta} (|u|^2 + c |\nabla u|^2) dx$$

for $u \in C_0^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{D}})$ and $0 < \delta < 1$, where c depends only on δ . Consequently, there are the continuous imbeddings $W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D}) \subset L_2(\mathcal{D})$ and $W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3 \subset \mathcal{H}$ if $0 < \delta < 1$.

By (2.4), every solution $(u, p) \in W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D}) \times W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})$ of problem (2.1), (2.2) satisfies the integral equality

$$b(u, v) - \int_{\mathcal{D}} p \nabla \cdot v dx = \int_{\mathcal{D}} (f + \nabla g) \cdot v dx + \sum_{\pm} \int_{\Gamma^\pm} \phi^\pm \cdot v dx.$$

for all $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathcal{D})^3$ (in the case $S^\pm v = v_n$, the function ϕ^\pm has to be replaced by the vector $\phi^\pm n^\pm$). By a weak solution of problem (2.1), (2.2) we mean a pair $(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$ satisfying

$$b(u, v) - \int_{\mathcal{D}} p \nabla \cdot v dx = F(v) \quad \text{for all } v \in V, \quad (2.9)$$

$$-\nabla \cdot u = g \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}, \quad S^\pm u = h^\pm \quad \text{on } \Gamma^\pm, \quad (2.10)$$

where

$$F(v) = \int_{\mathcal{D}} (f + \nabla g) \cdot v dx + \sum_{\pm} \int_{\Gamma^\pm} \phi^\pm \cdot v dx, \quad (2.11)$$

provided the functional (2.11) belongs to the dual space V^* of V . For example, $F \in V^*$ if $f \in W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3$, $g \in W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})$, $\phi^\pm \in W_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)$, $\delta < 1$, and the supports of f , g and ϕ^\pm are compact.

2.4 A property of the operator div

The goal of this subsection is to prove that the operator $\operatorname{div} : \overset{\circ}{L}_2^1(\mathcal{D})^3 \rightarrow L_2(\mathcal{D})$ is surjective. For this end, we show that its dual operator is injective and has closed range. We start with an assertion in the two-dimensional angle K . Here $\overset{\circ}{W}^1(K)$ denotes the closure of $C_0^\infty(K)$ with respect to the norm

$$\|u\|_{W^1(K)} = \left(\int_K (|u|^2 + |\partial_{x_1} u|^2 + |\partial_{x_2} u|^2) dx \right)^{1/2}$$

and $W^{-1}(K)$ its dual space (with respect to the L_2 scalar product in K).

Lemma 2.3 *For arbitrary $f \in L_2(K)$ there is the estimate*

$$\|f\|_{L_2(K)} \leq c \left(\|\partial_{x_1} f\|_{W^{-1}(K)} + \|\partial_{x_2} f\|_{W^{-1}(K)} + \|f\|_{W^{-1}(K)} \right) \quad (2.12)$$

with a constant c independent of f .

Proof. For bounded Lipschitz domains the assertion of the lemma can be found e.g. in [4, Ch.2,§2]. Let \mathcal{U}_j , $j = 1, 2, \dots$, be pairwise disjoint congruent parallelograms such that $\bar{K} = \bar{\mathcal{U}}_1 \cup \bar{\mathcal{U}}_2 \cup \dots$. Then

$$\|f\|_{L_2(K)}^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L_2(\mathcal{U}_j)}^2 \leq c \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left(\|\partial_{x_1} f\|_{W^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_j)}^2 + \|\partial_{x_2} f\|_{W^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_j)}^2 + \|f\|_{W^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_j)}^2 \right). \quad (2.13)$$

By Riesz' representation theorem, there exist functions $g \in \overset{\circ}{W}^1(K)$, $g_j \in \overset{\circ}{W}^1(\mathcal{U}_j)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{W^{-1}(K)} &= \|g\|_{W^1(K)}, \quad \int_K f \bar{v} dx = (g, v)_{W^1(K)} \quad \text{for all } v \in \overset{\circ}{W}^1(K), \\ \|f\|_{W^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_j)} &= \|g_j\|_{W^1(\mathcal{U}_j)}, \quad \int_{\mathcal{U}_j} f \bar{v} dx = (g_j, v)_{W^1(\mathcal{U}_j)} \quad \text{for all } v \in \overset{\circ}{W}^1(\mathcal{U}_j), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots \end{aligned}$$

Let $g_{j,0}$ be the extension of g_j by zero. Then

$$\|g_j\|_{W^1(\mathcal{U}_j)}^2 = \int_{\mathcal{U}_j} f \bar{g}_j dx = \int_K f \bar{g}_{j,0} dx = (g, g_{j,0})_{W^1(K)} = (g, g_j)_{W^1(\mathcal{U}_j)}$$

and, therefore

$$\|g_j\|_{W^1(\mathcal{U}_j)} \leq \|g\|_{W^1(\mathcal{U}_j)}.$$

Consequently,

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \|f\|_{W^{-1}(\mathcal{U}_j)}^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \|g_j\|_{W^1(\mathcal{U}_j)}^2 \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \|g\|_{W^1(\mathcal{U}_j)}^2 = \|g\|_{W^1(K)}^2 = \|f\|_{W^{-1}(K)}^2$$

The same inequality holds for $\partial_{x_j} f$. This together with (2.13) implies (2.12). \square

Next we give equivalent norms in $L_2(\mathcal{D})$ and in the dual space $L_2^{-1}(\mathcal{D})$ of $\overset{\circ}{L}_2^1(\mathcal{D})$.

Lemma 2.4 *Let $F(y, \xi) = \tilde{f}(|\xi|^{-1}y, \xi)$, where $\tilde{f}(x', \xi)$ denotes the Fourier transform of $f(x', x_3)$ with respect to the last variable. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}^2 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi^{-2} \|F(\cdot, \xi)\|_{L_2(K)}^2 d\xi \quad \text{if } f \in L_2(\mathcal{D}), \\ \|f\|_{L_2^{-1}(\mathcal{D})}^2 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi^{-4} \|F(\cdot, \xi)\|_{W^{-1}(K)}^2 d\xi \quad \text{if } f \in L_2^{-1}(\mathcal{D}). \end{aligned}$$

P r o o f. The first equality follows immediately from Parseval's equality. We prove the second one. By Riesz' representation theorem, there exists a function $u \in \overset{\circ}{L}_2^1(\mathcal{D})$ such that

$$\|f\|_{L_2^{-1}(\mathcal{D})} = \|u\|_{L_2^1(\mathcal{D})}, \quad \int_{\mathcal{D}} f \bar{v} dx = \int_{\mathcal{D}} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \bar{v} dx \quad \text{for all } v \in \overset{\circ}{L}_2^1(\mathcal{D}). \quad (2.14)$$

Furthermore, for arbitrary $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$ there exists a function $W(\cdot, \xi) \in \overset{\circ}{W}^1(K)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|F(\cdot, \xi)\|_{W^{-1}(K)} &= \|W(\cdot, \xi)\|_{W^1(K)}, \\ \int_K F(y, \xi) \overline{V(y, \xi)} dy &= \int_K (\nabla_y W(y, \xi) \cdot \nabla_y \overline{V(y, \xi)} + W(y, \xi) \overline{V(y, \xi)}) dy, \end{aligned}$$

where $V(y, \xi) = \tilde{v}(|\xi|^{-1}y, \xi)$ and \tilde{v} is the Fourier transform with respect to x_3 of an arbitrary function $v \in \overset{\circ}{L}_2^1(\mathcal{D})$. From the last equality it follows that

$$\int_K \tilde{f}(x', \xi) \overline{\tilde{v}(x', \xi)} dx' = \xi^{-2} \int_K \nabla_{x'} W(|\xi|x', \xi) \cdot \nabla_{x'} \overline{\tilde{v}(x', \xi)} + \xi^2 W(|\xi|x', \xi) \overline{\tilde{v}(x', \xi)} dx',$$

Comparing this with (2.14), we conclude that $W(|\xi|x', \xi) = \xi^2 \tilde{u}(x', \xi)$. Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \|F(\cdot, \xi)\|_{W_2^{-1}(K)}^2 d\xi &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi^{-4} \|W(\cdot, \xi)\|_{W^1(K)}^2 d\xi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K (|\nabla_{x'} \tilde{u}(x', \xi)|^2 + \xi^2 |\tilde{u}(x', \xi)|^2) dx' d\xi \\ &= \|u\|_{L_2^1(\mathcal{D})}^2 = \|f\|_{L_2^{-1}(\mathcal{D})}^2. \end{aligned}$$

The proof is complete. \square

Theorem 2.1 1) *There exists a constant c such that*

$$\|f\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})} \leq c \sum_{j=1}^3 \|\partial_{x_j} f\|_{L_2^{-1}(\mathcal{D})} \quad \text{for all } f \in L_2(\mathcal{D}).$$

2) *For arbitrary $f \in L_2(\mathcal{D})$ there exists a vector function $u \in \overset{\circ}{L}_2^1(\mathcal{D})^3$ such that $\nabla \cdot u = f$ and*

$$\|u\|_{L_2^1(\mathcal{D})^3} \leq c \|f\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})},$$

where the constant c is independent of f .

P r o o f. Let f be an arbitrary function in $L_2(\mathcal{D})$ and $F(y, \xi) = \tilde{f}(|\xi|^{-1}y, \xi)$, where \tilde{f} denotes the Fourier transform of f with respect to x_3 . Then, by Lemmas 2.3, 2.4, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}^2 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi^{-2} \|F(\cdot, \xi)\|_{L_2(K)}^2 d\xi \leq c \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^2 \|\partial_{y_j} F(\cdot, \xi)\|_{W^{-1}(K)}^2 + \|F(\cdot, \xi)\|_{W^{-1}(K)}^2 \right) d\xi \\ &= c \sum_{j=1}^3 \|\partial_{x_j} f\|_{L_2^{-1}(\mathcal{D})}^2. \end{aligned}$$

From this it follows, in particular, that the range of the mapping

$$L_2(\mathcal{D}) \ni f \rightarrow \nabla f \in L_2^{-1}(\mathcal{D})^3$$

is closed. Moreover, the kernel of this operator is obviously trivial. Consequently, by the closed range theorem, its dual operator $u \rightarrow -\nabla \cdot u$ maps $\overset{\circ}{L}_2^1(\mathcal{D})^3$ onto $L_2(\mathcal{D})$. This proves the theorem. \square

2.5 Existence and uniqueness of weak solutions

Lemma 2.5 *There exists a positive constant c such that $b(u, \bar{u}) \geq c \|u\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2$ for all $u \in \mathcal{H}$.*

Proof. We have

$$b(u, \bar{u}) + \|u\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 \geq c \|u\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2$$

for all $u \in C_0^\infty(\overline{\mathcal{D}})^3$, $u(x) = 0$ for $|x| > 1$ (see, e.g., [4]). We consider the set of all $u \in C_0^\infty(\overline{\mathcal{D}})^3$ with support in the ball $|x| \leq \varepsilon$. For such u Hardy's inequality implies

$$\int_{\mathcal{D}} |u(x)|^2 dx \leq c_1 \int_{\mathcal{D}} |x|^2 \sum_{j=1}^3 |\partial_{x_j} u(x)|^2 dx \leq c_1 \varepsilon^2 \|u\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2$$

and, therefore,

$$b(u, \bar{u}) \geq \frac{c}{2} \|u\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2$$

if ε is sufficiently small. Applying the similarity transformation $x = \alpha y$, we obtain the same inequality for arbitrary $u \in C_0^\infty(\overline{\mathcal{D}})^3$. The result follows. \square

Theorem 2.2 *Let $F \in V^*$, $g \in L_2(\mathcal{D})$, and let h^\pm be such that there exists a vector function $w \in \mathcal{H}$ satisfying the equalities $S^\pm w = h^\pm$ on Γ^\pm . Then there exists a unique solution $(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$ of the problem (2.9), (2.10). Furthermore, (u, p) satisfies the estimate*

$$\|u\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|p\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})} \leq c \left(\|F\|_{V^*} + \|g\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})} + \|w\|_{\mathcal{H}} \right)$$

with a constant c independent of F , g and w .

Proof. 1) We prove the existence of a solution. By our assumption on h^\pm and by Theorem 2.1, we may restrict ourselves to the case $g = 0$, $h^\pm = 0$. Let $V_0 = \{u \in V : \nabla \cdot u = 0\}$, and let V_0^\perp be the orthogonal complement of V_0 in V . Then, by Lax-Milgram's lemma, there exists a vector function $u \in V_0$ such that

$$b(u, v) = F(v) \quad \text{for all } v \in V_0, \quad \|u\|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq c \|F\|_{V_0^*} \leq c \|F\|_{V^*}.$$

By Theorem 2.1, the operator $B : u \rightarrow -\nabla \cdot u$ is an isomorphism from V_0^\perp onto $L_2(\mathcal{D})$. Hence, the mapping

$$L_2(\mathcal{D}) \ni q \rightarrow \ell(q) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} F(B^{-1}q) - b(u, B^{-1}q)$$

defines a linear and continuous functional on $L_2(\mathcal{D})$. By Riesz representation theorem, there exists a function $p \in L_2(\mathcal{D})^3$ satisfying

$$\int_{\mathcal{D}} p \cdot q dx = \ell(q) \quad \text{for all } q \in L_2(\mathcal{D}), \quad \|p\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})} \leq c \left(\|F\|_{V^*} + \|u\|_{\mathcal{H}} \right).$$

If we set $q = -\nabla \cdot v$, where v is an arbitrary element of V_0^\perp , we obtain

$$-\int_{\mathcal{D}} p \cdot \nabla \cdot v dx = F(v) - b(u, v) \quad \text{for all } v \in V_0^\perp.$$

Since both sides of the last equality vanish for $v \in V_0$, we get (2.9). Furthermore, $-\nabla \cdot u = 0$ and $S^\pm u|_{\Gamma^\pm} = 0$.

2) We prove the uniqueness. Suppose $(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$ is a solution of problem (2.9), (2.10) with $F = 0$, $g = 0$, $h^\pm = 0$. Then, in particular, $u \in V_0$ and $b(u, u) = 0$ what, by Lemma 2.5, implies $u = 0$. Consequently,

$$\int_{\mathcal{D}} p \cdot \nabla \cdot v dx = 0 \quad \text{for all } v \in V.$$

Since v can be chosen such that $\nabla \cdot v = p$, we obtain $p = 0$. The proof is complete. \square

Remark 2.1 The assumption on h^\pm in Theorem 2.2 is satisfied e.g. for $h^\pm \in V_0^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$. Then, by [11, Le.1.2], there exists a vector function $w \in V_0^1(\mathcal{D})^3 \subset \mathcal{H}$ satisfying $S^\pm w = h^\pm$ on Γ^\pm . (Note that h^\pm is a vector-function if $d^\pm \leq 1$ and a scalar function if $d^\pm = 2$. In the case $d^\pm = 1$ the vector h^\pm is tangential to Γ^\pm , therefore, the corresponding function space can be identified with $V_0^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^2$.)

Furthermore, for $h^\pm \in W_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$, $0 < \delta < 1$, satisfying a compatibility condition on M there exists a vector function $w \in W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3 \subset \mathcal{H}$ such that $S^\pm w = h^\pm$ on Γ^\pm (see Lemma 2.7) below.

2.6 Reduction to homogeneous boundary conditions

In the sequel, we will consider weak solutions of problem (2.1), (2.2) with data $f \in W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3$, $g \in W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})$, $h^\pm \in W_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$ and $\phi^\pm \in W_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm}$, $0 < \delta < 1$.

Lemma 2.6 1) For arbitrary $h^\pm \in V_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$ there exists a vector function $u \in V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3$ such that $S^\pm u = h^\pm$ on Γ^\pm and

$$\|u\|_{V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3} \leq c \sum_{\pm} \|h^\pm\|_{V_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}}$$

with a constant c independent of h^+ and h^- .

2) For arbitrary $h^\pm \in V_\delta^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$ and $\phi^\pm \in V_\delta^{l-3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm}$, $l \geq 2$, there exists a vector function $u \in V_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3$ satisfying the boundary conditions

$$S^\pm u = h^\pm, \quad N^\pm(u, 0) = \phi^\pm \quad \text{on } \Gamma^\pm \quad (2.15)$$

and the estimate

$$\|u\|_{V_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3} \leq c \sum_{\pm} \left(\|h^\pm\|_{V_\delta^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}} + \|\phi^\pm\|_{V_\delta^{l-3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}} \right). \quad (2.16)$$

Moreover, if $\text{supp } h^\pm \in \Gamma^\pm \cap \mathcal{U}$ and $\text{supp } \phi^\pm \in \Gamma^\pm \cap \mathcal{U}$, where \mathcal{U} is an arbitrary domain in \mathbb{R}^3 , then u can be chosen such that $\text{supp } u \in \mathcal{U}$.

P r o o f. The first part of the lemma follows immediately from [11, Le.1.2]. For the proof of the second part, we assume for simplicity that Γ^- coincides with the half-plane $\varphi = 0$ (i.e., $x_1 > 0$, $x_2 = 0$) and Γ^+ with the half-plane $\varphi = \theta$. Then the boundary conditions

$$S^- u = h^-, \quad N^-(u, 0) = \phi^- \quad \text{on } \Gamma^- \quad (2.17)$$

have the form $u = h^-$ on Γ^- if $d^- = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= h_1^-, \quad u_3 = h_3^-, \quad 2\partial_{x_2} u = \phi^- \quad \text{on } \Gamma^- \quad \text{if } d^- = 1, \\ u_2 &= h^-, \quad -\varepsilon_{1,2}(u) = \phi_1^-, \quad -\varepsilon_{3,2}(u) = \phi_3^- \quad \text{on } \Gamma^- \quad \text{if } d^- = 2, \\ -2\varepsilon_{j,2}(u) &= \phi_j^- \quad \text{on } \Gamma^- \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, 3 \quad \text{if } d^- = 3. \end{aligned}$$

In all these cases, the existence of a vector function $u \in V_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3$ satisfying (2.17) can be easily deduced from [11, Le.3.1]. Analogously, there exists a function $v \in V_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3$ satisfying $S^+ v = h^+$ and $N^+(v, 0)v = \phi^+$ on Γ^+ . Let $\zeta = \zeta(\varphi)$ be a smooth function on $[0, \theta]$ equal to 1 for $\varphi < \theta/2$ and to zero for $\varphi > 3\theta/4$. Then the function $w(x) = \zeta(\varphi)u(x) + (1 - \zeta(\varphi))v(x)$ satisfies (2.15). \square

The analogous result in the space W_δ^l holds only under additional assumptions on the boundary data. If $u \in W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3$, $\delta < l - 1$, then there exists the trace $u|_M \in W^{l-1-\delta}(M)^3$, and from the boundary conditions (2.2) it follows that $S^\pm u|_M = h^\pm|_M$. Here S^+ and S^- are considered as operators on $W^{1-\delta}(M)^3$. Consequently, the boundary data h^+ and h^- must satisfy the compatibility condition

$$(h^+|_M, h^-|_M) \in R(T), \quad (2.18)$$

where $R(T)$ is the range of the operator $T = (S^+, S^-)$. For example, in the case of the Dirichlet problem ($d^+ = d^- = 0$), condition (2.18) is satisfied if and only if $h^+|_M = h^-|_M$, while in the case $d^- = 0$, $d^+ = 2$ condition (2.18) is equivalent to $h^-|_M \cdot n^+ = h^+|_M$.

Lemma 2.7 Let $h^\pm \in W_\delta^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$ and $\phi^\pm \in W_\delta^{l-3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm}$, $0 \leq l-2 < \delta < l-1$, be functions vanishing for $r(x) > C$. Suppose that h^+ and h^- satisfy the compatibility condition (2.18) on M . Then there exists a vector function $u \in W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3$ satisfying (2.15) and an estimate analogous to (2.16). Moreover, if $\text{supp } h^\pm \in \Gamma^\pm \cap \mathcal{U}$ and $\text{supp } \phi^\pm \in \Gamma^\pm \cap \mathcal{U}$, where \mathcal{U} is an arbitrary domain in \mathbb{R}^3 , then u can be chosen such that $\text{supp } u \in \mathcal{U}$.

Proof. By (2.18), there exists a vector function $\psi \in W^{l-1-\delta}(M)^3$ such that $S^\pm \psi = h^\pm|_M$. Let $v \in W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3$ be an extension of ψ . Then the trace of $h^\pm - S^\pm v|_{\Gamma^\pm}$ on M is equal to zero and, consequently, $h^\pm - S^\pm v|_{\Gamma^\pm} \in V_\delta^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$ (cf. Lemma 2.1). Furthermore, $\phi^\pm - N^\pm(v, 0)|_{\Gamma^\pm} \in W_\delta^{l-3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm} \subset V_\delta^{l-3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm}$. Thus, according to Lemma 2.6, there exists a function $w \in V_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3$ such that $S^\pm w = h^\pm - S^\pm v$ and $N^\pm(w, 0) = \phi^\pm - N^\pm(v, 0)$ on Γ^\pm . Then $u = v + w$ satisfies (2.15). \square

2.7 A priori estimates for the solutions

The proofs of the following lemmas are essentially based on local estimates for solutions of elliptic boundary value problems in smooth domains. In the sequel, $W_{loc}^l(\overline{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M)$ denotes the set of all functions u on \mathcal{D} such that ζu belongs to the Sobolev space $W^l(\mathcal{D})$ for arbitrary $\zeta \in C_0^\infty(\overline{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M)$.

Lemma 2.8 Let $u \in W_{loc}^1(\overline{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M)^3 \cap V_{\delta-1}^0(\mathcal{D})^3$ and $p \in W_{loc}^0(\overline{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M) \cap V_{\delta-1}^{-1}(\mathcal{D})$ satisfy

$$b(u, v) - \int_{\mathcal{D}} p \nabla \cdot v \, dx = F(v) \quad \text{for all } v \in C_0^\infty(\overline{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M)^3, \quad (2.19)$$

$-\nabla u = g$ in \mathcal{D} and $S^\pm u = h^\pm$ on Γ^\pm , where $F \in V_\delta^{-1}(\mathcal{D})^3$, $g \in V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})$, $h^\pm \in V_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$, $0 < \delta < 1$. Then $u \in V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3$, $p \in V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})$, and

$$\|u\|_{V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|p\|_{V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})} \leq c \left(\|F\|_{V_\delta^{-1}(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|g\|_{V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})} + \sum_{\pm} \|h^\pm\|_{V_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)} + \|u\|_{V_{\delta-1}^0(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|p\|_{V_{\delta-1}^{-1}(\mathcal{D})} \right).$$

Proof. Due to Lemma 2.6, we may assume without loss of generality that $h^\pm = 0$. Let $\zeta_{j,k}$ be infinitely differentiable functions such that

$$\text{supp } \zeta_{j,k} \subset \{x : 2^{k-1} < |x'| < 2^{k+1}, j-1 < 2^{-k}x_3 < j+1\}, \quad \sum_{j,k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \zeta_{j,k} = 1, \quad |\partial_x^\alpha \zeta_{j,k}(x)| \leq c 2^{-k|\alpha|}.$$

Furthermore, let $\eta_{j,k} = \sum_{i=j-1}^{j+1} \sum_{l=k-1}^{k+1} \zeta_{i,l}$. Obviously, $\eta_{j,k} = 1$ on $\text{supp } \zeta_{j,k}$. We introduce the functions $\tilde{\zeta}_{j,k}(x) = \zeta_{j,k}(2^k x)$, $\tilde{\eta}_{j,k}(x) = \eta_{j,k}(2^k x)$, $\tilde{g}(x) = g(2^k x)$, $\tilde{p}(x) = p(2^k x)$, $\tilde{u}(x) = 2^{-k}u(2^k x)$, and $\tilde{v}(x) = 2^{-k}v(2^k x)$, where v is an arbitrary vector function from $C_0^\infty(\overline{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M)^3$. Then the support of $\zeta_{j,k}$ is contained in the set $\{x : 1/2 < r(x) < 2, j-1 < x_3 < j+1\}$ and the derivatives of $\zeta_{j,k}$ are bounded by constants independent of j and k . Furthermore, we have $-\nabla \cdot \tilde{u} = \tilde{g}$ in \mathcal{D} , $S^\pm \tilde{u} = 0$ on Γ^\pm , and

$$b(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) - \int_{\mathcal{D}} \tilde{p} \nabla \cdot \tilde{v} \, dx = \tilde{F}(\tilde{v}),$$

where $\tilde{F}(\tilde{v}) = 2^{-3k}F(v)$. Using local estimates of weak solutions of elliptic boundary value problems in smooth domains (see e.g. [1], [7, Sec.3.2]), we obtain

$$\|\tilde{\zeta}_{j,k} \tilde{u}\|_{V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 + \|\tilde{\zeta}_{j,k} \tilde{p}\|_{V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})}^2 \leq c \left(\|\tilde{\eta}_{j,k} \tilde{F}\|_{V_\delta^{-1}(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 + \|\tilde{\eta}_{j,k} \tilde{g}\|_{V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})}^2 + \|\tilde{\eta}_{j,k} \tilde{u}\|_{V_{\delta-1}^0(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 + \|\tilde{\eta}_{j,k} \tilde{p}\|_{V_{\delta-1}^{-1}(\mathcal{D})}^2 \right)$$

with a constant c independent of j and k . This implies

$$\|\zeta_{j,k} u\|_{V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 + \|\zeta_{j,k} p\|_{V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})}^2 \leq c \left(\|\eta_{j,k} F\|_{V_\delta^{-1}(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 + \|\eta_{j,k} g\|_{V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})}^2 + \|\eta_{j,k} u\|_{V_{\delta-1}^0(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 + \|\eta_{j,k} p\|_{V_{\delta-1}^{-1}(\mathcal{D})}^2 \right)$$

with the same constant c . It can be proved analogously to [7, Le.6.1.1] that the norm in $V_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})$ is equivalent to

$$\|u\| = \left(\sum_{j,k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \|\zeta_{j,k} u\|_{V_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

The same is true (cf. [7, Sec.6.1]) for the norm of the dual space $V_{-\delta}^{-l}(\mathcal{D})$. Using this and the last inequality, we conclude that $u \in V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3$, $p \in V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})$. Moreover, the desired estimate for u and p holds. \square

Analogously, the following lemma can be proved (see [11, Th.4.1]).

Lemma 2.9 *Let (u, p) be a solution of problem (2.1), (2.2), $u \in W_{loc}^2(\bar{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M)^3 \cap V_{\delta-1}^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})^3$, $p \in W_{loc}^1(\bar{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M) \cap V_{\delta-1}^{l-2}(\mathcal{D})$, $l \geq 2$. Suppose that $f \in V_\delta^{l-2}(\mathcal{D})^3$, $g \in V_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$, and the components of h^\pm and ϕ^\pm are from $V_\delta^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)$ and $V_\delta^{l-3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)$, respectively. Then $u \in V_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3$ and $p \in V_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$.*

Furthermore, there is the following result (cf. [16, Le.2.3]).

Lemma 2.10 *Let (u, p) be a solution of problem (2.1), (2.2), and let ζ, η be infinitely differentiable functions on $\bar{\mathcal{D}}$ with compact supports such that $\eta = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\text{supp } \zeta$. Suppose that $\eta u \in W_{loc}^2(\bar{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M)^3 \cap V_{\delta-1}^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})^3$, $\eta p \in W_{loc}^1(\bar{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M) \cap V_{\delta-1}^{l-2}(\mathcal{D})$, $l \geq 2$, $\eta f \in W_\delta^{l-2}(\mathcal{D})^3$, $\eta g \in W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$, and the components of ηh^\pm and $\eta \phi^\pm$ are from $W_\delta^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)$ and $W_\delta^{l-3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)$, respectively. Then $\zeta u \in W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3$ and $\zeta p \in W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$.*

2.8 Smoothness of x_3 -derivatives

Our goal is to show that the solution (u, p) of problem (2.1), (2.2) belongs to $W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})$ if $f \in W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3$, $g \in W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})$, $h^\pm \in W_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$ and $\phi^\pm W_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm}$, $0 < \delta < 1$. For this end, we show in this subsection that $\partial_{x_3} u \in V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3$ and $\partial_{x_3} p \in V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})$ under the above assumptions on the data. Due to Lemma 2.7, we may restrict ourselves to homogeneous boundary conditions ($h^\pm = 0$, $\phi^\pm = 0$).

Lemma 2.11 *Let $(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$ be a solution of problem (2.9), (2.10). Suppose that $g \in V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})$, $0 < \delta < 1$, $h^\pm = 0$, and the functional F has the form*

$$F(v) = \int_{\mathcal{D}} f \cdot v \, dx,$$

where $f \in V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3$. We assume further that f and g have compact support. Then $\partial_{x_3} u \in V_{\delta-1}^0(\mathcal{D})^3$, $\partial_{x_3} p \in V_{\delta-1}^{-1}(\mathcal{D})$ and

$$\|\partial_{x_3} u\|_{V_{\delta-1}^0(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|\partial_{x_3} p\|_{V_{\delta-1}^{-1}(\mathcal{D})} \leq c \left(\|f\|_{V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|g\|_{V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})} \right).$$

P r o o f. First note that $F \in \mathcal{H}^* \subset V^*$ and $g \in L_2(\mathcal{D})$ under the assumptions of the lemma. For arbitrary real h let $u_h(x) = h^{-1}(u(x', x_3 + h) - u(x', x_3))$. Obviously,

$$b(u_h, v) - \int_{\mathcal{D}} p_h \nabla \cdot v \, dx = b(u, v_{-h}) - \int_{\mathcal{D}} p \nabla \cdot v_{-h} \, dx = F(v_{-h}) = \int_{\mathcal{D}} f_h \cdot v \, dx$$

for all $v \in V$, $-\nabla \cdot u_h = g_h$ in \mathcal{D} , and $S^\pm u_h = 0$ on Γ^\pm . Consequently, by Theorem 2.2, there exists a constant c independent of u, p and h such that

$$\|u_h\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 + \|p_h\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}^2 \leq c \left(\|f_h\|_{V^*}^2 + \|g_h\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}^2 \right). \quad (2.20)$$

We prove that

$$\int_0^\infty h^{2\delta-1} \left(\|f_h\|_{V^*}^2 + \|g_h\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}^2 \right) dh \leq c \left(\|f\|_{V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 + \|g\|_{V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})}^2 \right). \quad (2.21)$$

Indeed, let $\tilde{g}(x', \xi)$ be the Fourier transform of $g(x', x_3)$ with respect to the variable x_3 . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty h^{2\delta-1} \|g_h\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}^2 dh &= \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K h^{2\delta-3} |e^{i\xi h} - 1|^2 |\tilde{g}(x', \xi)|^2 dx' d\xi dh \\ &= c \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K |\xi|^{2-2\delta} |\tilde{g}(x', \xi)|^2 dx' d\xi \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K r^{2\delta-2} (1 + r^2 \xi^2) |\tilde{g}(x', \xi)|^2 dx' d\xi \leq c \|g\|_{V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, if χ is a smooth function, $0 \leq \chi \leq 1$, $\chi = 1$ for $r > h$, $\chi = 0$ for $r < h/2$, $|\nabla \chi| \leq c h^{-1}$, and ε is an arbitrary positive number, then

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\mathcal{D}} f_h \cdot v dx \right| &= \left| \int_{\mathcal{D}} f \cdot v_{-h} dx \right| \\ &\leq \|\chi f\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})^3} \|v_{-h}\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|r^{1-\varepsilon} h^{\varepsilon-1} f\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D}_h)^3} \|r^{\varepsilon-1} h^{1-\varepsilon} (1 - \chi) v_{-h}\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D}_h)^3}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{D}_h = \{x \in \mathcal{D} : r(x) < h\}$. Here

$$\|v_{-h}\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 = \int_{\mathcal{D}} \left| \int_0^1 \partial_{x_3} v(x', x_3 - th) dt \right|^2 dx \leq \|\partial_{x_3} v\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 \leq \|v\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2.$$

Using Hardy's inequality, we further obtain

$$\|(r/h)^{\varepsilon-1} v_{-h}\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D}_h)^3}^2 \leq c \int_{\mathcal{D}} r^{2\varepsilon} h^{2-2\varepsilon} |\partial_r (1 - \chi) v_{-h}|^2 dx \leq c \int_{\substack{\mathcal{D} \\ r < h}} (|v_{-h}|^2 + |\partial_r v_{-h}|^2) dx \leq c \|v\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2.$$

Consequently, for $0 < \varepsilon < 1 - \delta$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty h^{2\delta-1} \|f_h\|_{V^*}^2 dh &\leq c \int_0^\infty (\|\chi f\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|r^{1-\varepsilon} h^{\varepsilon-1} f\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D}_h)^3}^2) dh \\ &\leq \int_{\mathcal{D}} |f(x)|^2 \left(\int_0^{2r} h^{2\delta-1} dh + r^{2-2\varepsilon} \int_r^\infty h^{2\delta-3+2\varepsilon} dh \right) dx \leq c \|f\|_{V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3}^2. \end{aligned}$$

This proves (2.21). Next we prove that

$$\|u_z\|_{V_{\delta-1}^0(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 + \|p_z\|_{V_{\delta-1}^{-1}(\mathcal{D})}^2 \leq c \int_0^\infty h^{2\delta-1} \left(\|u_h\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 + \|p_h\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}^2 \right) dh. \quad (2.22)$$

It can be easily shown (see [22, Le.3]) that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\partial_{x_3} u\|_{V_{\delta-1}^0(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K |x'|^{2\delta-2} |\xi|^2 |\tilde{u}(x', \xi)|^2 dx' d\xi \\ &\leq c \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K |\xi|^{2-2\delta} \left(|\xi|^2 |\tilde{u}(x', \xi)|^2 + \sum_{j=1}^2 |\partial_{x_j} \tilde{u}(x', \xi)|^2 \right) dx' d\xi \\ &= c \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K \left(\int_0^\infty h^{2\delta-3} |e^{i\xi h} - 1|^2 dh \right) \left(|\xi|^2 |\tilde{u}(x', \xi)|^2 + \sum_{j=1}^2 |\partial_{x_j} \tilde{u}(x', \xi)|^2 \right) dx' d\xi = \int_0^\infty h^{2\delta-1} \|u_h\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, since

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\mathcal{D}} \partial_{x_3} p v dx \right|^2 &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K |\xi|^{2\delta} |\tilde{v}(x', \xi)|^2 dx' d\xi \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K |\xi|^{2-2\delta} |\tilde{p}(x', \xi)|^2 dx' d\xi \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K r^{-2\delta} (1 + r^2 |\xi|^2) |\tilde{v}(x', \xi)|^2 dx' d\xi \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K |\xi|^{2-2\delta} |\tilde{p}(x', \xi)|^2 dx' d\xi \\ &\leq \|v\|_{V_{1-\delta}^1(\mathcal{D})}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K |\xi|^{2-2\delta} |\tilde{p}(x', \xi)|^2 dx' d\xi \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K |\xi|^{2-2\delta} |\tilde{p}(x', \xi)|^2 dx' d\xi &= c \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K h^{2\delta-3} |e^{i\xi h} - 1|^2 |\tilde{p}(x', \xi)|^2 dx' d\xi dh \\ &= c \int_0^\infty h^{2\delta-1} \|p_h\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}^2 dh, \end{aligned}$$

we obtain

$$\|\partial_{x_3} p\|_{V_{\delta-1}^{-1}(\mathcal{D})}^2 \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_K |\xi|^{2-2\delta} |\tilde{p}(x', \xi)|^2 dx' d\xi \leq c \int_0^\infty h^{2\delta-1} \|p_h\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}^2 dh.$$

This proves (2.22). Now the assertion of the lemma follows immediately from (2.20)–(2.22). \square

Corollary 2.1 *Let the assumptions of Lemma 2.11 be satisfied. Then $\partial_{x_3} u \in V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3$, $\partial_{x_3} p \in V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})$ and*

$$\|\partial_{x_3} u\|_{V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|\partial_{x_3} p\|_{V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})} \leq c \left(\|f\|_{V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|g\|_{V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})} \right).$$

with a constant c independent of u and p .

P r o o f. From Lemma 2.11 and well-known local regularity results for solutions of elliptic boundary value problems (see e.g. [1], [7, Sect.3.2]) we conclude that $\partial_{x_3} u \in W_{loc}^1(\overline{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M)^3 \cap V_{\delta-1}^0(\mathcal{D})^3$ and $\partial_{x_3} p \in L_{2,loc}(\overline{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M) \cap V_{\delta-1}^{-1}(\mathcal{D})$. Obviously,

$$b(\partial_{x_3} u, v) - \int_{\mathcal{D}} \partial_{x_3} p \nabla \cdot v dx = \int_{\mathcal{D}} \partial_{x_3} f \cdot v dx \quad \text{for all } v \in C_0^\infty(\overline{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M)^3,$$

where $\partial_{x_3} f \in V_\delta^{-1}(\mathcal{D})^3$, $-\nabla \cdot \partial_{x_3} u = \partial_{x_3} g \in V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})$, and $S^\pm \partial_{x_3} u = 0$ on Γ^\pm . Applying Lemma 2.8, we obtain $\partial_{x_3} u \in V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3$, $\partial_{x_3} p \in V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})$ and the desired inequality. \square

2.9 Auxiliary problems in the angle K , operator pencils

Suppose (u, p) is a solution of the Stokes system (2.1) with homogeneous boundary conditions (2.2) which is independent of x_3 . Then u_3 is a solution of the problem

$$-\Delta_{x'} u_3 = f_3 \quad \text{in } K, \quad u_3 = h_3^\pm \quad \text{on } \Gamma^\pm \quad \text{for } d^\pm \leq 1, \quad \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial n^\pm} = \phi_3^\pm \quad \text{on } \Gamma^\pm \quad \text{for } d^\pm \geq 2, \quad (2.23)$$

where $\Delta_{x'}$ denotes the Laplace operator in the coordinates $x' = (x_1, x_2)$, whereas the vector $(u', p) = (u_1, u_2, p)$ is a solution of the two-dimensional Stokes system

$$-\Delta_{x'} u' + \nabla_{x'} p = f', \quad -\nabla_{x'} \cdot u' = g \quad \text{in } K, \quad (2.24)$$

with the corresponding boundary conditions

$$\tilde{S}^\pm u' = h'^\pm, \quad \tilde{N}^\pm(u', p) = \phi'^\pm \quad \text{on } \gamma^\pm. \quad (2.25)$$

Here

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{S}^\pm u' &= u' \quad \text{if } d^\pm = 0, \quad \tilde{S}^\pm u' = u' \cdot \tau^\pm \quad \text{if } d^\pm = 1, \quad \tilde{S}^\pm u' = u' \cdot n^\pm \quad \text{if } d^\pm = 2, \\ \tilde{N}^\pm(u', p) &= -p + 2(\varepsilon(u')n^\pm) \cdot n^\pm \quad \text{if } d^\pm = 1, \quad \tilde{N}^\pm(u', p) = (\varepsilon(u')n^\pm) \cdot \tau^\pm \quad \text{if } d^\pm = 2, \\ \tilde{N}^\pm(u', p) &= -pn^\pm + 2\varepsilon(u')n^\pm \quad \text{if } d^\pm = 3, \end{aligned}$$

by $\varepsilon(u')$ we denote the matrix with the components $\varepsilon_{i,j}(u')$, $i, j = 1, 2$, and τ^\pm is the unit vector on γ^\pm .

Setting $u = r^\lambda U(\varphi)$, $p = r^{\lambda-1} P(\varphi)$ we obtain a boundary value problem for the vector function (U, P) on the interval $(-\theta/2, +\theta/2)$ quadratically depending on the parameter $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. The operator $A(\lambda)$ of this problem is a continuous mapping

$$W^2(-\frac{\theta}{2}, +\frac{\theta}{2}) \times W^1(-\frac{\theta}{2}, +\frac{\theta}{2}) \rightarrow L_2(-\frac{\theta}{2}, +\frac{\theta}{2}) \times W^1(-\frac{\theta}{2}, +\frac{\theta}{2}) \times \mathbb{C}^3$$

for arbitrary λ . As is known, the spectrum of this pencil $A(\lambda)$ consists only of eigenvalues with finite geometric and algebraic multiplicities. We give here a description of the spectrum for different d^- and d^+ . Without loss of generality, we may assume that $d^- \leq d^+$.

1. In the case of the Dirichlet problem ($d^- = d^+ = 0$), the spectrum of the pencil $A(\lambda)$ consists of the numbers $\frac{j\pi}{\theta}$, where j is an arbitrary nonzero integer, and of the nonzero solutions of the equation

$$\lambda \sin \theta \pm \sin(\lambda \theta) = 0. \quad (2.26)$$

2. $d^- = 0, d^+ = 1$: Then the spectrum consists of the numbers $\frac{j\pi}{\theta}$, where $j = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$, and of the nonzero solutions of the equation

$$\lambda \sin(2\theta) + \sin(2\lambda\theta) = 0. \quad (2.27)$$

3. $d^- = 0, d^+ = 2$: Then the spectrum consists of the numbers $\frac{j\pi}{2\theta}$, $j = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ and of the nonzero solutions of the equation

$$\lambda \sin(2\theta) - \sin(2\lambda\theta) = 0. \quad (2.28)$$

4. $d^- = 0, d^+ = 3$: Then additionally to the numbers $\frac{j\pi}{2\theta}$, $j = \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$, the solutions of the equation

$$\lambda \sin \theta \pm \cos(\lambda \theta) = 0 \quad (2.29)$$

are eigenvalues of the pencil $A(\lambda)$.

5. $d^- = d^+ = 1$: Then the spectrum consists of the numbers $\frac{j\pi}{\theta}$, and $\frac{k\pi}{\theta} \pm 1$, where j, k are arbitrary integers, $j \neq 0$.
6. $d^- = 1, d^+ = 2$: Then the spectrum consists of the numbers $\frac{j\pi}{2\theta}$, and $\frac{k\pi}{2\theta} \pm 1$, where j is an arbitrary integer and k is an arbitrary odd integer.
7. $d^- = 1, d^+ = 3$: Then the numbers $\frac{j\pi}{2\theta}$, $j = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$, and all solutions of (2.28) belong to the spectrum.
8. $d^- = d^+ = 2$: Then the spectrum consists of the numbers $\frac{j\pi}{\theta}$, and $\frac{k\pi}{\theta} \pm 1$, where j, k are arbitrary integers.
9. $d^- = 2, d^+ = 3$: Then additionally to the numbers $\frac{j\pi}{\theta}$, $j = 0, \pm 1, \dots$, the solutions of (2.27) belong to the spectrum.
10. In the case of the Neumann problem ($d^- = d^+ = 3$) the spectrum of the pencil $A(\lambda)$ consists of the numbers $\frac{j\pi}{\theta}$, where j is an arbitrary integer, and of all solutions of (2.26).

We refer to [5, 21] and for the cases 1 and 3 also to [8, 14].

Note that the line $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = 0$ may contain only the eigenvalue $\lambda = 0$ and that $\lambda = 0$ is an eigenvalue only if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

1. $d^+ = 3$ and $d^- \geq 1$ (or $d^- = 3$ and $d^+ \geq 1$),
2. $1 \leq d^+ = d^- \leq 2$ and $\theta \in \{\pi, 2\pi\}$,
3. $d^+ = 1, d^- = 2$ (or $d^- = 1, d^+ = 2$) and $\theta \in \{\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\}$.

The eigenvectors corresponding to the eigenvalue $\lambda = 0$ are of the form $(U, P) = (C, 0)$, where C is constant, and have rank 2 (i.e., have a generalized eigenvector).

Lemma 2.12 *Let $(u, p) \in W_0^1(K)^3 \times L_2(K)$ be a solution of problem (2.23)–(2.25) vanishing outside the unit ball. Suppose that $f \in W_\delta^0(K)^3$, $g \in W_\delta^1(K)$, $0 < \delta < 1$, $h^\pm = 0$, $\phi^\pm = 0$, and that the strip $0 < \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq 1 - \delta$ does not contain eigenvalues of the pencil $A(\lambda)$. Then $u \in W_\delta^2(K)^3$, $p \in W_\delta^1(K)$, and*

$$\|u\|_{W_\delta^2(K)^3} + \|p\|_{W_\delta^1(K)} \leq c \left(\|f\|_{W_\delta^0(K)^3} + \|g\|_{W_\delta^1(K)} \right).$$

P r o o f. Since the support of (u, p) is compact, we have $(u, p) \in V_\varepsilon^1(K)^3 \times V_\varepsilon^0(K)$ with arbitrary $\varepsilon > 0$. Consequently, u admits the representation $u = c + d \log r + v$ with constant vectors c, d and $v \in V_\delta^2(K)^3$. Furthermore, $p \in V_\delta^1(K)$ and

$$\|v\|_{V_\delta^2(K)^3} + \|p\|_{V_\delta^1(K)} \leq c \left(\|f\|_{V_\delta^0(K)^3} + \|g\|_{V_\delta^1(K)} \right)$$

(see, e.g., [7, Th.8.2.2]). Since $u \in W_0^1(K)^3$, we conclude that $d = 0$. The result follows. \square

For the proof of higher order regularity results, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 2.13 *Let l be a integer, $l \geq 1$. Furthermore, let f be a homogenous vector polynomial of degree $l-2$, $f = 0$ if $l = 1$, g a homogeneous polynomial of degree $l-1$, $h^\pm = c^\pm r^l$, and $\phi^\pm = d^\pm r^{l-1}$, where $c^\pm \in \mathbb{C}^{3-d^\pm}$, and $d^\pm \in \mathbb{C}^{d^\pm}$. We suppose that $\lambda = l$ is not an eigenvalue of the pencil $A(\lambda)$. Then there exist unique homogeneous polynomials*

$$u = \sum_{i+j=l} c_{i,j} x_1^i x_2^j, \quad p = \sum_{i+j=l-1} d_{i,j} x_1^i x_2^j, \quad (2.30)$$

where $c_{i,j} \in \mathbb{C}^3$, $d_{i,j} \in \mathbb{C}$, such that (u, p) is a solution of (2.23)–(2.25).

P r o o f. Inserting (2.30) into (2.23)–(2.25), we obtain a linear system of $4l+3$ equations for $4l+3$ unknowns $c_{i,j}, d_{i,j}$. Since $\lambda = l$ is not an eigenvalue of $A(\lambda)$, the corresponding homogenous system has only the trivial solution. Therefore, the inhomogeneous system is uniquely solvable. This proves the lemma. \square

Lemma 2.14 1) *Let $(u, p) \in V_\delta^{l-1}(K)^3 \times V_\delta^{l-2}(K)$ be a solution of (2.23)–(2.25). Suppose that*

$$f \in V_\delta^{l-2}(K)^3, \quad g \in V_\delta^{l-1}(K), \quad h^\pm \in V_\delta^{l-1/2}(\gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}, \quad \phi^\pm \in V_\delta^{l-3/2}(\gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm},$$

$l \geq 3$, and that the strip $l-2-\delta \leq \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq l-1-\delta$ does not contain eigenvalues of the pencil $A(\lambda)$. Then $(u, p) \in V_\delta^l(K)^3 \times V_\delta^{l-1}(K)$.

2) *Let $(u, p) \in W_\delta^{l-1}(K)^3 \times W_\delta^{l-2}(K)$ be a solution of (2.23)–(2.25). Suppose that*

$$f \in W_\delta^{l-2}(K)^3, \quad g \in W_\delta^{l-1}(K), \quad h^\pm \in W_\delta^{l-1/2}(\gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}, \quad \phi^\pm \in W_\delta^{l-3/2}(\gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm},$$

$l \geq 3$, $0 < \delta < 1$, δ is not integer, and that the strip $l-2-\delta \leq \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq l-1-\delta$ does not contain eigenvalues of the pencil $A(\lambda)$. Then $u \in W_\delta^l(K)^3$ and $p \in W_\delta^{l-1}(K)$.

P r o o f. For the first assertion we refer to [7, Th.8.2.2]. We prove the second one. Let ζ be a smooth cut-off function in \mathbb{R}^2 equal to one for $|x'| < 1$ and to zero for $|x'| > 2$. Furthermore let $u^{(1)}$ be the Taylor polynomial of degree $l-3$ of u , and $p^{(1)}$ the Taylor polynomial of degree $l-4$ of p , $p^{(1)} = 0$ if $l = 3$. Then there are the representations

$$u = u^{(0)} + \zeta u^{(1)}, \quad p = p^{(0)} + \zeta p^{(1)},$$

where $u^{(0)} \in V_\delta^{l-1}(K)^3$ and $p^{(0)} \in V_\delta^{l-2}(K)$ (see [7, Th.7.1.1]). From (2.23)–(2.25) it follows that

$$-\Delta_{x'}(u_1^{(0)}, u_2^{(0)}) + \nabla_{x'} p' = F', \quad -\nabla_{x'} \cdot (u_1^{(0)}, u_2^{(0)}) = G, \quad -\Delta_{x'} u_3^{(0)} = F_3 \text{ in } K,$$

where $F = (F', F_3) \in V_\delta^{l-3}(K)^3 \cap W_\delta^{l-2}(K)^3$, $G \in V_\delta^{l-2}(K) \cap W_\delta^{l-1}(K)$. Furthermore,

$$\tilde{S}^\pm(u_1^{(0)}, u_2^{(0)}, p^{(0)}) = H^\pm \in V_\delta^{l-3/2}(\gamma^\pm) \cap W_\delta^{l-1/2}(\gamma^\pm)$$

and

$$\tilde{N}^\pm(u_1^{(0)}, u_2^{(0)}, p^{(0)}) = \Phi^\pm \in V_\delta^{l-5/2}(\gamma^\pm) \cap W_\delta^{l-3/2}(\gamma^\pm).$$

An analogous inclusion holds for the traces of $u_3^{(0)}$ and $\partial u_3^{(0)}/\partial n^\pm$, respectively. By [7, Th.7.1.1,7.1.3], there are the representations

$$F = \zeta \sum_{i+j=l-4} F_{i,j} x_1^i x_2^j + \tilde{F}, \quad G = \zeta \sum_{i+j=l-3} G_{i,j} x_1^i x_2^j + \tilde{G},$$

$H^\pm = \zeta c^\pm r^{l-2} + \tilde{H}^\pm$, and $\Phi^\pm = \zeta d^\pm r^{l-3} + \tilde{\Phi}^\pm$, where $\tilde{F} \in V_\delta^{l-2}(K)^3$, $\tilde{G} \in V_\delta^{l-1}(K)$, $\tilde{H}^\pm \in V_\delta^{l-1/2}(\gamma^\pm)$, $\tilde{\Phi}^\pm \in V_\delta^{l-1/3}(\gamma^\pm)$. Now the desired result can be easily deduced from assertion 1) and Lemma 2.13. \square

2.10 Regularity assertions for weak solutions

Lemma 2.15 *Let $(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$ be a solution of (2.9), (2.10). We assume that the support of (u, p) is compact, the functional F has the form (2.11), where*

$$f \in W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3, \quad g \in W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D}), \quad \phi^\pm \in W_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm},$$

$0 < \delta < 1$, and that $h^\pm \in W_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$ satisfy the compatibility condition (2.18). If there are no eigenvalues of the pencil $A(\lambda)$ in the strip $0 < \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq 1 - \delta$, then $(u, p) \in W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})$ and

$$\begin{aligned} & \|u\|_{W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|p\|_{W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})} \\ & \leq c \left(\|f\|_{W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|g\|_{W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})} + \sum_{\pm} \|h^\pm\|_{W_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}} + \sum_{\pm} \|\phi^\pm\|_{W_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (2.31)$$

where the constant c is independent of f , g , h^\pm , and ϕ^\pm .

Proof. Due to Lemma 2.7, we may assume without loss of generality that $h^\pm = 0$ and $\phi^\pm = 0$. By our assumptions on u and p , we have $u(\cdot, x_3) \in W_0^1(K)^3$ and $p(\cdot, x_3) \in L_2(K)$ for almost all x_3 . Furthermore, by Corollary 2.1, $(\partial_{x_3} u)(\cdot, x_3) \in W_\delta^1(K)^3$ and $(\partial_{x_3} p)(\cdot, x_3) \in W_\delta^0(K)$. Consequently, for almost all x_3 , the function $u_3(\cdot, x_3)$ is a solution of problem (2.23) with $f_3 + \partial_{x_3}^2 u_3 - \partial_{x_3} p \in W_\delta^0(K)$ on the right-hand side of the differential equation, while $u'(\cdot, x_3) = (u_1(\cdot, x_3), u_2(\cdot, x_3))$ is a solution of problem (2.24), where f' and g have to be replaced by $f' + \partial_{x_3}^2 u'$ and $g + \partial_{x_3} u_3$, respectively. Applying Lemma 2.12, we obtain $u(\cdot, x_3) \in W_\delta^2(K)^3$, $p(\cdot, x_3) \in W_\delta^1(K)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} & \|u(\cdot, x_3)\|_{W_\delta^2(K)^3}^2 + \|p(\cdot, x_3)\|_{W_\delta^1(K)}^2 \\ & \leq c \left(\|f(\cdot, x_3)\|_{W_\delta^0(K)^3}^2 + \|g(\cdot, x_3)\|_{W_\delta^1(K)}^2 + \|(\partial_{x_3} u)(\cdot, x_3)\|_{W_\delta^1(K)^3}^2 + \|(\partial_{x_3} p)(\cdot, x_3)\|_{W_\delta^0(K)}^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

with a constant c independent of x_3 . Integrating this inequality with respect to x_3 and using Corollary 2.1, we obtain the assertion of the lemma. \square

The following lemma can be proved in the same way using Lemma 2.14.

Lemma 2.16 1) *Let (u, p) be a solution of (2.9), (2.10) such that $\partial_{x_3}^j(u, p) \in W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{l-2}(\mathcal{D})$ for $j = 0$ and $j = 1$. Suppose that*

$$f \in W_\delta^{l-2}(\mathcal{D})^3, \quad g \in W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D}), \quad h^\pm \in W_\delta^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}, \quad \phi^\pm \in W_\delta^{l-3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm},$$

$l \geq 3$, $0 < \delta < 1$, δ is not integer, and that the strip $l - 2 - \delta \leq \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq l - 1 - \delta$ does not contain eigenvalues of the pencil $A(\lambda)$. Then $u \in W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3$ and $p \in W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$.

2) *The same result is true in the class of the spaces V_δ^l .*

Theorem 2.3 *Let ζ , η be smooth cut-off functions with support in the unit ball such that $\eta = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\operatorname{supp} \zeta$, and let $(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$ be a solution of (2.9), (2.10), where F is a functional on V which has the form (2.11) with*

$$\eta \partial_{x_3}^j f \in W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3, \quad \eta \partial_{x_3}^j g \in W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D}), \quad \eta \partial_{x_3}^j \phi^\pm \in W_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm} \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1, \dots, k.$$

We assume further that $\eta \partial_{x_3}^j h^\pm \in W_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$, h^\pm satisfy the compatibility condition (2.18), $0 < \delta < 1$, and the strip $0 < \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq 1 - \delta$ does not contain eigenvalues of the pencil $A(\lambda)$. Then $\zeta \partial_{x_3}^k (u, p) \in W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})$ and there is the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \|\zeta \partial_{x_3}^k u\|_{W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|\zeta \partial_{x_3}^k p\|_{W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})} &\leq c \left(\sum_{j=0}^k \left(\|\eta \partial_{x_3}^j f\|_{W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|\eta \partial_{x_3}^j g\|_{W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \sum_{\pm} \|\eta \partial_{x_3}^j h^\pm\|_{W_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}} + \sum_{\pm} \|\eta \partial_{x_3}^j \phi^\pm\|_{W_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}} \right) + \|\eta u\|_{W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|\eta p\|_{W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.32)$$

Proof. 1) First we prove the theorem for $k = 0$. From (2.9), (2.10) it follows that $(\zeta u, \zeta p)$ satisfies the equations

$$\begin{aligned} b(\zeta u, v) - \int_{\mathcal{D}} \zeta p \nabla \cdot v \, dx &= \int_{\mathcal{D}} \tilde{f} v + \sum_{\pm} \int_{\Gamma^\pm} \tilde{g} v \, dx \quad \text{for all } v \in V, \\ -\nabla \cdot (\zeta u) &= \zeta g - (\nabla \zeta) \cdot u \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}, \quad S^\pm(\zeta u) = \zeta h^\pm \quad \text{on } \Gamma^\pm, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}_i &= \zeta f_i - 2 \sum_{j=1}^3 (\partial_{x_j} \zeta) \varepsilon_{i,j}(u) - \sum_{j=1}^3 \partial_{x_j} (u_i \partial_{x_j} \zeta + u_j \partial_{x_i} \zeta) - p \partial_{x_i} \zeta \in W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D}) \\ \tilde{g}_i &= \zeta g_i + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial n} u_i + u_n \partial_{x_i} \zeta \in W_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm). \end{aligned}$$

Applying Lemma 2.15, we obtain the assertion of the theorem for $k = 0$.

2) Let the conditions of the theorem on F, g and h^\pm with $k = 1$ be satisfied. Moreover, we suppose that $\eta \partial_{x_3}^j h^\pm \in V_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$ for $j = 0$ and $j = 1$. By χ and χ_1 we denote smooth function such that $\chi = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\operatorname{supp} \zeta$, $\chi_1 = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\operatorname{supp} \chi$, and $\eta = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\operatorname{supp} \chi_1$. Furthermore, for an arbitrary function v on \mathcal{D} or Γ^\pm we set $v_h(x', x_3) = h^{-1}(v(x', x_3 + h) - v(x', x_3))$. Obviously, $(u_h, p_h) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$ for arbitrary real h . Consequently, by Theorem 2.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\zeta u_h\|_{W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|\zeta p_h\|_{W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})} &\leq c \left(\|\chi f_h\|_{W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|\chi g_h\|_{W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})} + \sum_{\pm} \|\chi h_h^\pm\|_{V_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{\pm} \|\chi \phi_h^\pm\|_{V_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}} + \|\chi u_h\|_{W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|\chi p_h\|_{W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.33)$$

with a constant c independent of h , where χ is a smooth function, $\chi = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\operatorname{supp} \zeta$, $\eta = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\operatorname{supp} \chi$. Here $\chi f_h = (\chi f)_h - \chi_h f$ and, for sufficiently small $|h|$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\chi f)_h\|_{W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 &= \int_{\mathcal{D}} r^{2\delta} \left| \int_0^1 \frac{\partial(\chi f)}{\partial x_3}(x', x_3 + th) \, dt \right|^2 \, dx \leq \|\partial_{x_3}(\chi f)\|_{W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})}^2, \\ \|\chi_h f\|_{W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3}^2 &\leq c \|\eta f\|_{W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3}. \end{aligned}$$

Analogous estimates hold for the norms of χg_h , χh_h^\pm and $\chi \phi_h^\pm$, χu_h , and χp_h on the right-hand side of (2.33). Here one can use the equivalence of the norm in $V_\delta^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)$ with (2.6). Hence the right-hand side and, therefore, also the limit (as $h \rightarrow 0$) of the left-hand of (2.33) are majorized by

$$\begin{aligned} c \sum_{j=0}^1 \left(\|\eta \partial_{x_3}^j f\|_{W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|\eta \partial_{x_3}^j g\|_{W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})} + \sum_{\pm} \|\eta \partial_{x_3}^j h^\pm\|_{V_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}} \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{\pm} \|\eta \partial_{x_3}^j \phi^\pm\|_{V_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}} + \|\chi_1 \partial_{x_3}^j u\|_{W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3} + \|\chi_1 \partial_{x_3}^j p\|_{W_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})} \right). \end{aligned}$$

By the first part of the proof, the norm of $\chi_1 \partial_{x_3}(u, p)$ in $W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^0$ is majorized by the right-hand side of (2.32) with $k = 0$. This implies (2.32) for $k = 1$.

Suppose now that $\eta\partial_{x_3}^j h^\pm \in W_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$ for $j = 0, 1$ and the compatibility condition (2.18) is satisfied. Then there exists a vector function $\psi \in W^{k+1-\delta}(M)^3$ such that $S^\pm\psi = (\eta h^\pm)|_M$. Let $v \in W_\delta^{k+2}(\mathcal{D})^3$ be an extension of ψ . Then $\chi\partial_{x_3}^j(h^\pm - S^\pm v)|_M = 0$ for $j = 0, \dots, k$ and, consequently, $\chi\partial_{x_3}^j(h^\pm - S^\pm v|_{\Gamma^\pm}) \in V_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$. Now we can apply the result proved above to the vector function $(u - v, p)$ and obtain $\zeta\partial_{x_3}(u - v, p) \in W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})$.

3) For $k > 1$ the theorem can be easily proved by induction. \square

Moreover, the following generalization of Theorem 2.3 holds.

Theorem 2.4 *Let ζ, η be the same cut-off functions as in Theorem 2.3, and let $(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$ be a solutions of (2.9), (2.10). Suppose that F is a functional on V which has the form (2.11) with*

$$\eta\partial_{x_3}^j f \in W_\delta^{l-2}(\mathcal{D})^3, \quad \eta\partial_{x_3}^j g \in W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D}), \quad \eta\partial_{x_3}^j \phi^\pm \in W_\delta^{l-3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm} \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1, \dots, k.$$

Furthermore, we assume that $\eta\partial_{x_3}^j h^\pm \in W_\delta^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$, h^\pm satisfy the compatibility condition (2.18), $0 < \delta < l-1$, δ is not integer, and that the strip $0 < \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq l-1-\delta$ does not contain eigenvalues of the pencil $A(\lambda)$. Then $\zeta\partial_{x_3}^j(u, p) \in W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$.

Proof. 1) We consider first the case $k = 0$, $0 < \delta < 1$ and prove the theorem for this case by induction in l . For $l = 2$ we can refer to Theorem 2.3. Suppose the assertion is proved for a certain integer $l = s \geq 2$ and the conditions of the theorem are satisfied for $l = s+1$. We denote by χ and χ_1 the same cut-off functions as in the proof of theorem 2.3. Then, by the induction hypothesis, we have $\chi_1(u, p) \in W_\delta^s(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{s-1}(\mathcal{D})$ and $\chi_1\partial_{x_3}(u, p) \in W_\delta^{s-1}(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{s-2}(\mathcal{D})$. If $s \geq 3$, then this implies that $\chi_1\partial_{x_3}(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$ and, by the induction hypothesis, we obtain $\chi\partial_{x_3}(u, p) \in W_\delta^s(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{s-1}(\mathcal{D})$. For $s = 2$ the last inclusion follows from Theorem 2.3. Consequently, we have $\chi\partial_{x_3}^j(u, p) \in W_\delta^s(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{s-1}(\mathcal{D})$ for $j = 0$ and $j = 1$. Using this result and Lemma 2.16, we obtain $\zeta(u, p) \in W_\delta^{s+1}(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^s(\mathcal{D})$.

2) Now let $k = 0$ and $\sigma < \delta < \sigma + 1$, where σ is an integer, $1 \leq \sigma \leq l-2$. Since $0 < \delta - \sigma < 1$, $\eta f \in W_{\delta-\sigma}^{l-\sigma-2}(\mathcal{D})^3$, $\eta g \in W_{\delta-\sigma}^{l-\sigma-1}(\mathcal{D})$, $\eta h^\pm \in W_{\delta-s}^{l-s-1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}$, and $\eta\phi^\pm \in W_{\delta-\sigma}^{l-\sigma-3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm}$, it follows from the first part of the proof that $\chi(u, p) \in W_{\delta-\sigma}^{l-\sigma}(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_{\delta-\sigma}^{l-\sigma-1}(\mathcal{D})$. Using Lemma 2.10, we obtain the assertion of the theorem for $k = 0$.

3) We prove the assertion for $k > 0$, $l-2 < \delta < l-1$. Then, according to Theorem 2.3, we have $\chi\partial_{x_3}^j(u, p) \in W_{\delta-l+2}^2(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_{\delta-l+2}^1(\mathcal{D})$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$. Using Lemma 2.10, we obtain $\chi\partial_{x_3}^j(u, p) \in W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$.

4) In the case $k > 0$, $0 < \delta < l-2$ we prove the assertion by induction in k . Suppose the theorem is proved for $k-1$. From parts 1) and 2) of the proof we conclude that $\chi(u, p) \in W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$ and $\chi\partial_{x_3}(u, p) \in W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{l-2}(\mathcal{D})$. The last inclusion implies $\chi\partial_{x_3}(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$. Consequently, by the induction hypothesis, we obtain $\zeta\partial_{x_3}^j\partial_{x_3}(u, p) \in W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$ for $j = 0, \dots, k-1$. The proof of the theorem is complete. \square

2.11 The case when $\lambda = 0$ is not an eigenvalue of $A(\lambda)$

The number $\lambda = 0$ does not belong to the spectrum of the pencil $A(\lambda)$ if either $d^+ \cdot d^- = 0$ or

$$d^+, d^- \in \{1, 2\} \quad \text{and} \quad \theta \notin \left\{ \frac{\pi}{k}, \frac{\pi}{k} + \pi \right\}, \quad (2.34)$$

where $k = 1$ if $d^+ = d^-$, $k = 2$ if $d^+ \neq d^-$. In these cases, we have

$$u|_M = 0 \quad \text{if } u \in W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3, \quad 0 < \delta < 1, \quad S^+u|_M = 0, \quad S^-u|_M = 0.$$

Using this fact, we can easily deduce the following result from Theorem 2.3.

Lemma 2.17 *Let ζ, η be the same cut-off functions as in Theorem 2.3, and let $(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$ be a solution of (2.9), (2.10). We suppose that*

$$\eta\partial_{x_3}^j f \in V_\delta^0(\mathcal{D})^3, \quad \eta\partial_{x_3}^j g \in V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D}), \quad \eta\partial_{x_3}^j h^\pm \in W_\delta^{3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}, \quad \eta\partial_{x_3}^j \phi^\pm \in W_\delta^{1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm},$$

for $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$, where $0 < \delta < 1$, and that the functional F on V has the form (2.11). We assume further that the strip $0 \leq \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq 1 - \delta$ does not contain eigenvalues of the pencil $A(\lambda)$. Then $\zeta \partial_{x_3}^k (u, p) \in V_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3 \times V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})$ and there is an estimate analogous to (2.32).

Proof. From Theorem 2.3 it follows that $\zeta \partial_{x_3}^k (u, p) \in W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3 \times V_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})$. Furthermore, we have $S^\pm \zeta \partial_{x_3}^k u|_M = \zeta \partial_{x_3}^k h^\pm|_M = 0$ and, therefore, $\zeta \partial_{x_3}^k u|_M = 0$. From this and from Lemma 2.1 we conclude that $\zeta \partial_{x_3}^k u \in V_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})^3$. This proves the lemma. \square

Furthermore, the following generalization holds. Using the second part of Lemma 2.16, it can be proved analogously to Theorem 2.4.

Theorem 2.5 *Let ζ, η be the same cut-off functions as in Theorem 2.3, and let $(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$ be a solution of (2.9), (2.10). Suppose that*

$$\eta \partial_{x_3}^j f \in V_\delta^{l-2}(\mathcal{D})^3, \quad \eta \partial_{x_3}^j g \in V_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D}), \quad \eta \partial_{x_3}^j h^\pm \in V_\delta^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{3-d^\pm}, \quad \eta \partial_{x_3}^j \phi^\pm \in V_\delta^{l-3/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^{d^\pm}$$

for $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$, and that the functional F on V has the form (2.11). If $0 < \delta < l - 1$, δ is not integer, and the strip $0 \leq \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq l - 1 - \delta$ does not contain eigenvalues of the pencil $A(\lambda)$, then $\zeta \partial_{x_3}^j (u, p) \in V_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3 \times V_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$.

2.12 The case when $\lambda = 1$ is the smallest positive eigenvalue of $A(\lambda)$

The number $\lambda = 1$ belongs to the spectrum of the pencil $A(\lambda)$ for all angles θ if $d^+ + d^-$ is even. Here, $\lambda = 1$ is the eigenvalue with smallest positive real part if

$$d^+ + d^- \text{ is even and } \theta < \frac{\pi}{m}, \quad \text{where } m = 1 \text{ if } d^+ = d^-, \quad m = 2 \text{ if } d^+ \neq d^-. \quad (2.35)$$

Then the eigenvalue $\lambda = 1$ has geometric and algebraic multiplicity 1. For even d^+ and d^- there is the eigenvector $(U, P) = (0, 1)$, for odd d^+ and d^- the eigenvector $(U, P) = (\sin \varphi, -\cos \varphi, 0, 0)$. Under the above restrictions on θ , generalized eigenvectors corresponding to the eigenvalue $\lambda = 1$ do not exist.

In the case (2.35), the result of Theorem 2.4 can be improved. However, then the boundary data and the function g must satisfy additional compatibility conditions on the edges. We restrict ourselves in the proof to the Dirichlet problem

$$-\Delta u + \nabla p = f, \quad -\nabla \cdot u = g \text{ in } \mathcal{D}, \quad u = h^\pm \text{ on } \Gamma^\pm. \quad (2.36)$$

Suppose that $(u, p) \in W_\delta^3(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})$ is a solution of problem (2.36), $0 < \delta < 1$. Then the traces of $\partial_{x_j} u$, $j = 1, 2, 3$ on M exist. From the equations $-\nabla \cdot u = g$ and $u|_{\Gamma^\pm} = h^\pm$ it follows that

$$-\partial_{x_1} u_1|_M - \partial_{x_2} u_2|_M = g|_M + \partial_{x_3} h_3^+|_M. \quad (2.37)$$

Furthermore, the equations $u = h^\pm$ on Γ^\pm imply that

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \partial_{x_1} u_j|_M \pm \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \partial_{x_2} u_j|_M = \partial_r h_j^\pm|_M \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, 3. \quad (2.38)$$

The algebraic system (2.37), (2.38) with the unknowns $\partial_{x_1} u_j|_M$ and $\partial_{x_2} u_j|_M$, $j = 1, 2, 3$ is solvable if and only if

$$n^- \cdot \partial_r h^+|_M + n^+ \cdot \partial_r h^-|_M = (g|_M + \partial_{x_3} h_3^+|_M) \sin \theta. \quad (2.39)$$

Theorem 2.6 *Let (u, p) be a solution of problem (2.36), and let ζ, η be the same cut-off functions as in Theorem 2.3. Suppose that $\eta(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$, $\eta f \in W_\delta^{l-2}(\mathcal{D})^2$, $\eta g \in W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$, $\eta h^\pm = \eta(h_1^\pm, h_2^\pm, h_3^\pm) \in W_\delta^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^3$, $l \geq 3$, $0 < \delta < l - 2$, δ is not integer, $\theta < \pi$, $\lambda = 1$ is the only eigenvalue of the pencil $A(\lambda)$ in the strip $0 < \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq l - 1 - \delta$ and that the compatibility conditions $h^+|_M = h^-|_M$ and (2.39) are satisfied. Then $\zeta u \in W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3$ and $\zeta p \in W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$.*

Proof. We prove the theorem first for $l = 3$. Let χ, χ_1 be smooth functions on $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$ such that $\chi = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\text{supp } \zeta$, $\chi_1 = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\text{supp } \chi$, and $\eta = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\text{supp } \chi_1$. Then, by Theorem 2.3, we have $\chi_1 \partial_{x_3} u \in W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})$ and $\chi_1 \partial_{x_3} p \in W_\delta^1(\mathcal{D})$. Let $c(x_3), d(x_3)$ be vectors satisfying

$$-c_1(x_3) - d_2(x_3) = g(0, x_3) + (\partial_{x_3} h_3^+)(0, x_3), \quad \cos \frac{\theta}{2} c(x_3) \pm \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d(x_3) = (\partial_r h^\pm)(0, x_3)$$

for $x_3 \in M \cap \text{supp } \zeta$ and the estimate

$$|c(x_3)| + |d(x_3)| \leq C \left(|g(0, x_3)| + |(\partial_{x_3} h_3^+)(0, x_3)| + \sum_{\pm} |(\partial_r h^\pm)(0, x_3)| \right)$$

with a constant independent of x_3 . Furthermore, let

$$v(x', x_3) = u(x', x_3) - h^+(0, x_3) - c(x_3)x_1 - d(x_3)x_2.$$

Since $\chi_1(\cdot, x_3)u(\cdot, x_3) \in W_\delta^2(K)^3$ and $v(0, x_3) = 0$, it follows that $\chi_1(\cdot, x_3)u(\cdot, x_3) \in V_\delta^2(K)^3$ (see [7, Th.7.1.1]). With the notation $v' = (v_1, v_2)$, $f' = (f_1, f_2)$ we have

$$-\Delta_{x'} v'(\cdot, x_3) + \nabla_{x'} p(\cdot, x_3) = F'(\cdot, x_3), \quad -\nabla_{x'} \cdot v'(\cdot, x_3) = G(\cdot, x_3), \quad -\Delta_{x'} v_3(\cdot, x_3) = F_3(\cdot, x_3) \quad \text{in } K$$

and $v(\cdot, x_3) = H^\pm(\cdot, x_3)$ on γ^\pm , where

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= f'(x) + \partial_{x_3}^2 u'(x), \quad F_3(x) = f_3(x) + \partial_{x_3}^2 u - \partial_{x_3} p, \\ G(x', x_3) &= g(x', x_3) - g(0, x_3) + \partial_{x_3}(u_3(x', x_3) - u_3(0, x_3)), \\ H^\pm(r, x_3) &= h^\pm(r, x_3) - h^\pm(0, x_3) - (\partial_r h^\pm)(0, x_3) r \end{aligned}$$

Obviously, $\chi(\cdot, x_3) F(\cdot, x_3) \in W_\delta^1(K)^3 \subset V_\delta^1(K)^3$ for almost all $x_3 \in M \cap \text{supp } \chi$. Furthermore, since $G(0, x_3) = 0$ and $H^\pm(0, x_3) = (\partial_r H^\pm)(0, x_3) = 0$, we have $\chi(\cdot, x_3) G(\cdot, x_3) \in V_\delta^2(K)$ and $\chi(\cdot, x_3) H^\pm(\cdot, x_3) \in V_\delta^{5/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^3$. Since in the strip $0 < \text{Re } \lambda \leq 2 - \delta$ there is only the eigenvalues $\lambda = 1$ of the pencil $A(\lambda)$ with the corresponding eigenvector $(U, P) = (0, 1)$ and without generalized eigenvectors, we conclude that

$$\zeta(\cdot, x_3)(v(\cdot, x_3), p(\cdot, x_3) - p(0, x_3)) \in V_\delta^3(K)^3 \times V_\delta^2(K)$$

(see, e.g., [7, Th.8.2.2]). From this we conclude that $\zeta(\cdot, x_3) u(\cdot, x_3) \in W_\delta^3(K)^3$ and $\zeta(\cdot, x_3) p(\cdot, x_3) \in W_\delta^2(K)$. Analogously to the proof of Lemma 2.15, it follows that $\zeta(u, p) \in W_\delta^3(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})$. Thus, the theorem is proved for $l = 3$. For $l > 3$ the result holds analogously to Theorem 2.4 by means of Lemma 2.14. \square

Furthermore, the following assertion holds (see the third part of the proof of Theorem 2.4).

Corollary 2.2 *Let (u, p) be a solution of problem (2.36), and let ζ, η be the same cut-off functions as in Theorem 2.3. Suppose that $\eta(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$, $\eta \partial_{x_3}^j f \in W_\delta^{l-2}(\mathcal{D})^2$, $\eta \partial_{x_3}^j g \in W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$, $\eta \partial_{x_3}^j h^\pm \in W_\delta^{l-1/2}(\Gamma^\pm)^3$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$, where $l \geq 3$, $0 < \delta < l - 2$, δ is not integer, and $\theta < \pi$. Suppose further that $\lambda = 1$ is the only eigenvalue of the pencil $A(\lambda)$ in the strip $0 < \text{Re } \lambda \leq l - 1 - \delta$ and that the compatibility conditions $h^+|_M = h^-|_M$ and (2.39) are satisfied. Then $\zeta \partial_{x_3}^j (u, p) \in W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, k$.*

Remark 2.2 The results of Theorem 2.6 and Corollary 2.2 can be extended to other boundary conditions in the case (2.35). Then the traces of $h^\pm, \partial_r h^\pm, \phi^\pm$ and g on M must be such that the system

$$\begin{aligned} S^\pm u|_M &= h^\pm|_M, \quad S^\pm \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\partial_{x_1} u)|_M \pm \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\partial_{x_2} u)|_M \right) = \partial_r h^\pm|_M, \quad N^\pm(u, p)|_M = \phi^\pm|_M, \\ (\partial_{x_1} u_1)|_M + (\partial_{x_2} u_2)|_M + \partial_{x_3} u_3|_M &= g|_M \end{aligned}$$

(with the unknowns $u|_M, (\partial_{x_1} u)|_M, (\partial_{x_2} u)|_M$, and $p|_M$) is solvable. For example, in the case of the Neumann problem ($d^+ = d^- = 3$) the boundary data ϕ^\pm must satisfy the condition

$$n^+ \cdot \phi^- = n^- \cdot \phi^+ \quad \text{on } M,$$

while in the case $d^- = 0$, $d^+ = 2$, the data h^+ , h^- , ϕ^+ and g must satisfy the compatibility conditions $h^- \cdot n^+ = h^+$ and

$$\partial_r h^+ \cos 2\theta - (2n^+ \cos \theta + n^-) \partial_r h^- + 2 \sin^2 \theta (\phi_1^+ \cos \theta/2 + \phi_2^+ \sin \theta/2) + \frac{1}{2} (g + \partial_{x_3} h^-) \sin 2\theta = 0$$

on the edge M .

3 Green's matrix of the problems in half-space and dihedron

In this section, we study Green's matrices of boundary value problems to Stokes system in the half-space $\mathbb{R}_+^3 = \{x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_3 > 0\}$ and in the dihedron \mathcal{D} . For the problems in \mathbb{R}_+^3 , we find explicit representations of Green's matrix $\mathcal{G}(x, \xi)$.

3.1 Green's matrix in the half-space

We consider the Stokes system

$$-\Delta u + \nabla p = f, \quad -\nabla \cdot u = g \quad (3.1)$$

in the half-space \mathbb{R}_+^3 with one of the following boundary conditions

- (i) $u(x) = 0$ (Dirichlet condition),
- (ii) $u_1(x) = u_2(x) = -p + 2\partial_{x_3} u_3(x) = 0$,
- (iii) $u_3(x) = \partial_{x_3} u_1(x) = \partial_{x_3} u_2(x) = 0$ (free surface condition),
- (iv) $\partial_{x_1} u_3(x) + \partial_{x_3} u_1(x) = \partial_{x_2} u_3(x) + \partial_{x_3} u_2(x) = -p + 2\partial_{x_3} u_3(x) = 0$ (Neumann condition)

on the plane $x_3 = 0$. By Green's matrix of this problem we mean a matrix $\mathcal{G}^+(x, \xi) = (\mathcal{G}_{i,j}^+(x, \xi))_{i,j=1}^4$ such that the vector $\vec{\mathcal{G}}_j^+ = (\mathcal{G}_{1,j}^+, \mathcal{G}_{2,j}^+, \mathcal{G}_{3,j}^+)^t$ and the function $\mathcal{G}_{4,j}^+$ satisfy the equations

$$-\Delta_x \vec{\mathcal{G}}_j^+(x, \xi) + \nabla_x \mathcal{G}_{4,j}^+(x, \xi) = \delta(x - \xi) (\delta_{1,j}, \delta_{2,j}, \delta_{3,j})^t, \quad -\nabla_x \cdot \vec{\mathcal{G}}_j^+(x, \xi) = \delta_{4,j} \delta(x - \xi) \quad (3.2)$$

for $x, \xi \in \mathbb{R}_+^3$, $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$, and the corresponding boundary condition for $x_3 = 0$, $\xi \in \mathbb{R}_+^3$. Here $\delta_{i,j}$ denotes the Kronecker symbol and $(a_1, a_2, a_3)^t$ the column vector with the components a_1, a_2, a_3 . Furthermore, the vectors $\vec{\mathcal{H}}_i^+ = (\mathcal{G}_{i,1}^+, \mathcal{G}_{i,2}^+, \mathcal{G}_{i,3}^+)^t$ and the function $\mathcal{G}_{i,4}^+$ satisfy the equations

$$-\Delta_\xi \vec{\mathcal{H}}_i^+(x, \xi) + \nabla_\xi \mathcal{G}_{i,4}^+(x, \xi) = \delta(x - \xi) (\delta_{i,1}, \delta_{i,2}, \delta_{i,3})^t, \quad -\nabla_\xi \cdot \vec{\mathcal{H}}_i^+(x, \xi) = \delta_{i,4} \delta(x - \xi) \quad (3.3)$$

for $x, \xi \in \mathbb{R}_+^3$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, and the corresponding boundary condition for $\xi_3 = 0$. From (3.3) and Green's formula in the half-space (cf. (2.5)) it follows that the solution (u, p) of the boundary value problem is given by

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} (f(\xi) + \nabla_\xi g(\xi)) \cdot \vec{\mathcal{H}}_i^+(\xi) d\xi + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} g(\xi) \mathcal{G}_{i,4}^+(\xi) d\xi, \\ p(x) &= -g(x) + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} (f(\xi) + \nabla_\xi g(\xi)) \cdot \vec{\mathcal{H}}_4^+(\xi) d\xi + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} g(\xi) \mathcal{G}_{4,4}^+(\xi) d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Note that in the case of boundary conditions (i) and (iii), there are the simpler formulas

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} f(\xi) \cdot \vec{\mathcal{H}}_i^+(\xi) d\xi + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} g(\xi) \mathcal{G}_{i,4}^+(\xi) d\xi, \\ p(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} f(\xi) \cdot \vec{\mathcal{H}}_4^+(\xi) d\xi + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} g(\xi) \mathcal{G}_{4,4}^+(\xi) d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

We denote by $\mathcal{G}(x, \xi) = (\mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x, \xi))_{i,j=1}^4$ Green's matrix of Stokes system in \mathbb{R}^3 , i.e., the matrix satisfying (3.2) for $x, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$. The components of $\mathcal{G}(x, \xi)$ are (see [10, 14])

$$\mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x, \xi) = \frac{1}{8\pi} \left(\frac{\delta_{i,j}}{|x - \xi|} + \frac{(x_i - \xi_i)(x_j - \xi_j)}{|x - \xi|^3} \right) \text{ for } i, j = 1, 2, 3, \quad (3.4)$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{4,j}(x, \xi) = -\mathcal{G}_{j,4}(x, \xi) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{x_k - \xi_k}{|x - \xi|^3} \text{ for } j = 1, 2, 3, \quad \mathcal{G}_{4,4}(x, \xi) = -\delta(x - \xi). \quad (3.5)$$

Note that $\mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x, \xi) = \mathcal{G}_{j,i}(\xi, x)$ for $i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$. In [14] also the Green matrices for the problems in the half-space with boundary conditions (i) and (iii) are given. We calculate here the Green matrices for the problems with boundary conditions (ii) and (iv).

Lemma 3.1 *The components of Green's matrix for the problem in \mathbb{R}_+^3 with boundary condition (ii) are*

$$\mathcal{G}_{i,j}^+(x, \xi) = \mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x, \xi) - (-1)^{\delta_{j,3}} \mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x, \xi^*) \text{ for } i + j \leq 7, \quad \mathcal{G}_{4,4}^+(x, \xi) = -\delta(x - \xi),$$

where $\xi^* = (\xi_1, \xi_2, -\xi_3)$, and $\mathcal{G}_{i,j}$ is defined by (3.4), (3.5).

Proof. Let $F(\xi) = f(\xi) + \nabla_\xi g(\xi)$. Furthermore, we define $\tilde{F}(\xi)$ and $\tilde{g}(\xi)$ as

$$\tilde{F}(\xi) = F(\xi), \quad \tilde{g}(\xi) = g(\xi) \text{ for } \xi_3 > 0, \quad \tilde{F}_j(\xi) = -(-1)^{\delta_{j,3}} F_j(\xi^*), \quad \tilde{g}(\xi) = -g(\xi^*) \text{ for } \xi_3 < 0.$$

Then the functions

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(x) &= \sum_{j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \tilde{F}_j(\xi) \mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x, \xi) d\xi + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \tilde{g}(\xi) \mathcal{G}_{i,4}(x, \xi) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_j(\xi) (\mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x, \xi) - (-1)^{\delta_{j,3}} \mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x, \xi^*)) d\xi + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} g(\xi) (\mathcal{G}_{i,4}(x, \xi) - \mathcal{G}_{i,4}(x, \xi^*)) d\xi, \\ p(x) &= -2g(x) + \sum_{j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \tilde{F}_j(\xi) \mathcal{G}_{4,j}(x, \xi) d\xi \\ &= -2g(x) + \sum_{j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_j(\xi) (\mathcal{G}_{4,j}(x, \xi) - (-1)^{\delta_{j,3}} \mathcal{G}_{4,j}(x, \xi^*)) d\xi \end{aligned}$$

satisfy (3.1) for $x_3 > 0$. Furthermore, since $\mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x', 0, \xi) = (-1)^{\delta_{j,3}} \mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x', 0, \xi^*)$ for $i = 1, 2$, we have $u_1(x', 0) = u_2(x', 0) = 0$. We show that $\Phi(x) = -p(x) + 2\partial_{x_3} u_3(x)$ vanishes for $x_3 = 0$. Using (3.4), (3.5), we get

$$\Phi(x) = 2g(x) - \frac{3}{4\pi} \Psi(x) - \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} g(\xi) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_3} \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi|} + \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} \right) d\xi,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(x) &= \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_j(\xi) \left(\frac{(x_j - \xi_j)(x_3 - \xi_3)^2}{|x - \xi|^5} - \frac{(x_j - \xi_j)(x_3 + \xi_3)^2}{|x - \xi^*|^5} \right) d\xi \\ &\quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_3(\xi) \left(\frac{(x_3 - \xi_3)^3}{|x - \xi|^5} + \frac{(x_3 + \xi_3)^3}{|x - \xi^*|^5} \right) d\xi \end{aligned}$$

Integrating by parts, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x) &= 2g(x) - \frac{3}{4\pi} \Psi(x) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} \frac{\partial g(\xi)}{\partial \xi_3} \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi|} + \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} \right) d\xi \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} g(\xi', 0) \frac{1}{|x - (\xi', 0)|} d\xi'. \end{aligned}$$

Here $\Psi(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x_3 \rightarrow 0$,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3_+} \frac{\partial g(\xi)}{\partial \xi_3} \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi|} + \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} \right) d\xi = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^3_+} \frac{\partial g(\xi)}{\partial \xi_3} \left(\frac{x_3 - \xi_3}{|x - \xi|^3} + \frac{x_3 + \xi_3}{|x - \xi^*|^3} \right) d\xi \rightarrow 0$$

as $x_3 \rightarrow 0$, and from the equality

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{x_3}{|x - (\xi', 0)|^3} d\xi' = x_3 \int_0^\infty \frac{\rho d\rho}{(\rho^2 + x_3^2)^{3/2}} = 1$$

it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} g(\xi', 0) \frac{1}{|x - (\xi', 0)|} d\xi' &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} g(\xi', 0) \frac{x_3}{|x - (\xi', 0)|} d\xi' \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{(g(x', 0) - g(\xi', 0))x_3}{|x - (\xi', 0)|^3} d\xi' - 2g(x', 0) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{g(x', 0) - g(x' + x_3 z', 0)}{(1 + |z'|^2)^{3/2}} dz' - 2g(x', 0) \rightarrow -2g(x', 0) \text{ as } x_3 \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, $\Phi(x', 0) = 0$. This means, the vector function (u, p) introduced above is a solution of system (3.1) with boundary condition (ii). The result follows. \square

Lemma 3.2 *The components of Green's matrix for the Neumann problem to the Stokes system in the half-space \mathbb{R}^3_+ are given by*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}_{i,j}^+(x, \xi) &= \mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x, \xi) + \mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x, \xi^*) + \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial \xi_j} \frac{x_3 \xi_3}{|x - \xi^*|}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \\ \mathcal{G}_{i,3}^+(x, \xi) &= \mathcal{G}_{i,3}(x, \xi) - \mathcal{G}_{i,3}(x, \xi^*) - \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{x_3}{|x - \xi^*|} + \frac{x_3 \xi_3 (x_3 + \xi_3)}{|x - \xi^*|^3} \right), \quad i = 1, 2, \\ \mathcal{G}_{i,4}^+(x, \xi) &= \mathcal{G}_{i,4}(x, \xi) + \mathcal{G}_{i,4}(x, \xi^*) + \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial \xi_3} \frac{x_3}{|x - \xi^*|}, \quad i = 1, 2, \\ \mathcal{G}_{3,3}^+(x, \xi) &= \mathcal{G}_{3,3}(x, \xi) - \mathcal{G}_{3,3}(x, \xi^*) + \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} + \frac{(x_3 + \xi_3)^2}{|x - \xi^*|^3} + \frac{x_3 \xi_3 (x_3 + \xi_3)^2}{|x - \xi^*|^5} \right), \\ \mathcal{G}_{3,4}^+(x, \xi) &= \mathcal{G}_{3,4}(x, \xi) + \mathcal{G}_{3,4}(x, \xi^*) - \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_3} \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} + \frac{x_3 (x_3 + \xi_3)}{|x - \xi^*|^3} \right), \\ \mathcal{G}_{4,4}^+(x, \xi) &= -\delta(x - \xi) + \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial \xi_3} \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|}, \quad \mathcal{G}_{i,j}^+(x, \xi) = \mathcal{G}_{j,i}^+(\xi, x) \text{ for } i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We define the functions F , \tilde{F} and \tilde{g} by $F(\xi) = f(\xi) + \nabla_\xi g(\xi)$,

$$\tilde{F}(\xi) = F(\xi), \quad \tilde{g}(\xi) = g(\xi) \text{ for } \xi_3 > 0, \quad \tilde{F}_j(\xi) = (-1)^{\delta_{j,3}} F_j(\xi^*), \quad \tilde{g}(\xi) = g(\xi^*) \text{ for } \xi_3 < 0.$$

Then the functions

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(x) &= \sum_{j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \tilde{F}_j(\xi) \mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x, \xi) d\xi + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \tilde{g}(\xi) \mathcal{G}_{i,4}(x, \xi) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3_+} F_j(\xi) (\mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x, \xi) + (-1)^{\delta_{j,3}} \mathcal{G}_{i,j}(x, \xi^*)) d\xi + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} g(\xi) (\mathcal{G}_{i,4}(x, \xi) + \mathcal{G}_{i,4}(x, \xi^*)) d\xi, \\ p(x) &= -2g(x) + \sum_{j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \tilde{F}_j(\xi) \mathcal{G}_{4,j}(x, \xi) d\xi \\ &= -2g(x) + \sum_{j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3_+} F_j(\xi) (\mathcal{G}_{4,j}(x, \xi) + (-1)^{\delta_{j,3}} \mathcal{G}_{4,j}(x, \xi^*)) d\xi \end{aligned}$$

satisfy (3.1) for $x_3 > 0$ and the boundary conditions $\partial_{x_1}u_3(x) + \partial_{x_3}u_1(x) = \partial_{x_2}u_3(x) + \partial_{x_3}u_2(x) = 0$ on the plane $x_3 = 0$. We consider the function

$$\begin{aligned} -p(x) + 2\partial_{x_3}u_3(x) &= -\frac{3}{4\pi} \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_j(\xi) \left(\frac{(x_j - \xi_j)(x_3 - \xi_3)^2}{|x - \xi|^5} + \frac{(x_j - \xi_j)(x_3 + \xi_3)^2}{|x - \xi^*|^5} \right) d\xi \\ &\quad -\frac{3}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_3(\xi) \left(\frac{(x_3 - \xi_3)^3}{|x - \xi|^5} - \frac{(x_3 + \xi_3)^3}{|x - \xi^*|^5} \right) d\xi + 2g(x) \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} g(\xi) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_3} \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi|} - \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} \right) d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

The restriction to the plane $x_3 = 0$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x') &= -\frac{3}{2\pi} \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_j(\xi) \frac{(x_j - \xi_j)\xi_3^2}{|(x', 0) - \xi|^5} d\xi + \frac{3}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_3(\xi) \frac{\xi_3^3}{|(x', 0) - \xi|^5} d\xi \\ &\quad + 2g(x', 0) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} \frac{\partial g(\xi)}{\partial \xi_3} \frac{\xi_3}{|(x', 0) - \xi|^3} d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

The vector (v, q) with the potentials

$$\begin{aligned} v_i(x) &= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{(x_i - y_i)x_3}{|x - y'|^3} \Phi(y') dy', \quad i = 1, 2, \\ v_3(x) &= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{1}{|x - y'|} + \frac{x_3^2}{|x - y'|^3} \right) \Phi(y') dy', \\ q(x) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{1}{|x - y'|} \Phi(y') dy' \end{aligned}$$

(here, for the sake of brevity, we wrote y' instead of $(y', 0)$) satisfies the equations $-\Delta v + \nabla q = 0$, $\nabla \cdot v = 0$. Furthermore, from the equalities

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{(x_i - y_i)x_3^2}{|x - y'|^5} dy' = 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \quad \frac{3}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{x_3^3}{|x - y'|^5} dy' = 1$$

(see [14, Appendix 1]) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} -q + 2\frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_3} &= \frac{3}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{x_3^3 \Phi(y')}{|x - y'|^5} dy' = \Phi(x') + \frac{3}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{x_3^3 (\Phi(y') - \Phi(x'))}{|x - y'|^5} dy' \\ &= \Phi(x') + \frac{3}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\Phi(x' + x_3 z') - \Phi(x')}{(1 + |z'|^2)^{5/2}} dz' \rightarrow \Phi(x') \quad \text{as } x_3 \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial v_3}{\partial x_i} = \frac{3}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{(x_i - y_i)x_3^2}{|x - y'|^5} \Phi(y') dy' = -\frac{3}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{z_i (\Phi(x' + x_3 z') - \Phi(x'))}{(1 + |z'|^2)^{5/2}} dz' \rightarrow 0$$

as $x_3 \rightarrow 0$, $i = 1, 2$. Consequently, the vector function $(u - v, p - q)$ is a solution of the system (3.1) satisfying the Neumann condition (iv). It remains to represent v and q in terms of F and g . For $i = 1, 2$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} v_i(x) &= -\frac{1}{8\pi^2} \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_j(\xi) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial \xi_j} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{x_3 \xi_3^2}{|x - y'| |y' - \xi|^3} dy' d\xi \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_3(\xi) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{2x_3 \xi_3}{|x - y'| |y' - \xi|^3} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_3} \frac{x_3 \xi_3^2}{|x - y'| |y' - \xi|^3} \right) dy' d\xi \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{(x_i - y_i)x_3}{|x - y'|^3} g(y') dy' + \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} \frac{\partial g(\xi)}{\partial \xi_3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{x_3 \xi_3}{|x - y'| |y' - \xi|^3} dy' d\xi \end{aligned}$$

Using the equality

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{x_3 dy'}{|x - y'|^3 |y' - \xi|} = \frac{2\pi}{|x - \xi^*|}$$

(see [14, Appendix 1]), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} v_i(x) &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_3(\xi) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{x_3}{|x - \xi^*|} + \frac{x_3 \xi_3 (x_3 + \xi_3)}{|x - \xi^*|^3} \right) d\xi \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_j(\xi) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial \xi_j} \frac{x_3 \xi_3}{|x - \xi^*|} d\xi - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} g(\xi) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial \xi_3} \frac{x_3}{|x - \xi^*|} d\xi \end{aligned}$$

for $i = 1, 2$. Analogously,

$$\begin{aligned} v_3(x) &= \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_j(\xi) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{2\xi_3^2}{|x - y'| |y' - \xi|^3} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \frac{x_3 \xi_3^2}{|x - y'| |y' - \xi|^3} \right) dy' d\xi \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{8\pi^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_3(\xi) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{2}{|x - y'|} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \frac{x_3}{|x - y'|} \right) \left(\frac{2\xi_3}{|y' - \xi|^3} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_3} \frac{\xi_3^2}{|y' - \xi|^3} \right) dy' d\xi \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{1}{|x - y'|} + \frac{x_3^2}{|x - y'|^3} \right) g(y') dy' \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} \frac{\partial g(\xi)}{\partial \xi_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{\xi_3}{|x - y'| |y' - \xi|^3} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_3} \frac{x_3^2}{|x - y'|^3 |y' - \xi|} \right) dy' d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_j(\xi) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \left(\frac{\xi_3}{|x - \xi^*|} + \frac{x_3 \xi_3 (x_3 + \xi_3)}{|x - \xi^*|^3} \right) d\xi \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_3(\xi) \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} + \frac{(x_3 + \xi_3)^2}{|x - \xi^*|^3} + \frac{x_3 \xi_3 (x_3 + \xi_3)^2}{|x - \xi^*|^5} \right) d\xi \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} g(\xi) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_3} \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} + \frac{x_3 (x_3 + \xi_3)}{|x - \xi^*|^3} \right) d\xi \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} q(x) &= -\frac{1}{4\pi^2} \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_j(\xi) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\xi_3^2}{|x - y'| |y' - \xi|^3} dy' d\xi \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_3(\xi) \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{2\xi_3}{|x - y'| |y' - \xi|^3} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_3} \frac{\xi_3^2}{|x - y'| |y' - \xi|^3} \right) d\xi \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{g(y') dy'}{|x - y'|} + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} \frac{\partial g(\xi)}{\partial \xi_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\xi_3}{|x - y'| |y' - \xi|^3} dy' d\xi \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_j(\xi) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial \xi_j} \frac{\xi_3}{|x - \xi^*|} d\xi + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} F_3(\xi) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} + \frac{\xi_3 (x_3 + \xi_3)}{|x - \xi^*|^3} \right) d\xi \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^3} g(\xi) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial \xi_3} \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} d\xi \end{aligned}$$

Now the assertion of the lemma follows directly from the above obtained representation of the solution $(u - v, p - q)$. \square

As a consequence of the last two lemmas and the analogous results for the boundary conditions (i) and (iii), we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 3.1 1) $\mathcal{G}_{i,j}^+(x, \xi) = \mathcal{G}_{j,i}^+(\xi, x)$ for $i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

2) The components of Green's matrix $G(x, \xi)$ satisfy the estimate

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma \mathcal{G}_{i,j}^+(x, \xi)| \leq c_{\alpha, \gamma} |x - \xi|^{-1 - \delta_{i,4} - \delta_{j,4} - |\alpha| - |\gamma|},$$

where the constants $c_{\alpha, \gamma}$ are independent of x and ξ .

3) There exist vector functions $\vec{P}_j(x, \xi) = (P_{1,j}(x, \xi), P_{2,j}(x, \xi), P_{3,j}(x, \xi))$, $j = 1, \dots, 4$, such that $\mathcal{G}_{4,j}^+(x, \xi) = -\nabla_x \cdot \vec{P}_j(x, \xi)$, $P_{3,j}(x, \xi)|_{x_3=0} = 0$, and

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma \vec{P}_j(x, \xi)| \leq c_{\alpha, \gamma} |x - \xi|^{-1 - \delta_{j,4} - |\alpha| - |\gamma|}. \quad (3.6)$$

Proof. Assertions 1) and 2) are obvious. The functions $\mathcal{G}_{4,j}^+$, $j = 1, 2$, are of the form $\partial_{x_j} P_j(x, \xi)$ with a function P_j satisfying (3.6). The function $\mathcal{G}_{4,3}^+$ can be written in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}_{4,3}^+(x, \xi) &= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi|} + \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{(x_j - \xi_j)(x_3 - \xi_3)}{|x - \xi|^3} + \frac{(x_j - \xi_j)(x_3 - \xi_3)}{|x - \xi^*|^3} \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{(x_3 - \xi_3)^2}{|x - \xi|^3} + \frac{x_3^2 - \xi_3^2}{|x - \xi^*|^3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

in the case of boundary condition (ii) and in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}_{4,3}^+(x, \xi) &= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi|} + \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} + 2 \frac{\xi_3(x_3 + \xi_3)}{|x - \xi^*|^3} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \frac{(x_j - \xi_j)(x_3 + \xi_3)}{|x - \xi^*|^3} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi|} - \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} - 2 \frac{x_3(x_3 + \xi_3)}{|x - \xi^*|^3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

in the case of Neumann condition (iv). For the function $\mathcal{G}_{4,4}^+$ there are the representations

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}_{4,4}^+(x, \xi) &= -\delta(x - \xi) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \Delta_x \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi|} + \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi|} + \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} \right) - \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{x_3 - \xi_3}{|x - \xi|^3} + \frac{x_3 + \xi_3}{|x - \xi^*|^3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

in case (ii) and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}_{4,4}^+(x, \xi) &= -\delta(x - \xi) + \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \Delta_x \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi|} - 3 \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} \right) + \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \frac{1}{|x - \xi^*|} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_j^2} \left(\frac{1}{|x - \xi|} - \frac{3}{|x - \xi^*|} \right) - \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left(\frac{x_3 - \xi_3}{|x - \xi|^3} + \frac{x_3 + \xi_3}{|x - \xi^*|^3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

in case (iv). Similar representations hold for boundary conditions (i) and (iii). This proves assertion 3). \square

3.2 Estimates of Green's matrix in the dihedron

Let $G(x, \xi) = (G_{i,j}(x, \xi))_{i,j=1}^4$ be Green's matrix for problem (2.1), (2.2), i.e. the vector functions $\vec{G}_j = (G_{1,j}, G_{2,j}, G_{3,j})$ and the function $G_{4,j}$ are solutions of the problem

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta_x \vec{G}_j(x, \xi) + \nabla_x G_{4,j}(x, \xi) &= \delta(x - \xi) (\delta_{1,j}, \delta_{2,j}, \delta_{3,j})^t, \\ -\nabla_x \cdot \vec{G}_j(x, \xi) &= \delta(x - \xi) \delta_{4,j} \quad \text{for } x, \xi \in \mathcal{D}, \\ S^\pm \vec{G}_j(x, \xi) &= 0, \quad N^\pm(\partial_x) (\vec{G}_j(x, \xi), G_{4,j}(x, \xi)) = 0 \quad \text{for } x \in \Gamma^\pm, \xi \in \mathcal{D} \end{aligned}$$

More precisely, if $\mathcal{G}(x, \xi)$ denotes Green's matrix for Stokes system in \mathbb{R}^3 (see (3.4), (3.5)) , then we define Green's matrix $G(x, \xi) = (G_{i,j}(x, \xi))_{i,j=1}^4$ of problem (2.1), (2.2) by the formula

$$G(x, \xi) = \psi(x, \xi) \mathcal{G}(x, \xi) + R(x, \xi). \quad (3.7)$$

Here $\psi(x, \xi)$ is a smooth function of x and ξ equal to 1 for small $|x - \xi|$ and to zero for large $|x - \xi|$ is large and for x near the edge M , and the vector function $(\vec{R}_j, R_{4,j}) = (R_{1,j}, R_{2,j}, R_{3,j}, R_{4,j})$ is the uniquely determined weak solution of the problem

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta_x \vec{R}_j(x, \xi) + \nabla_x R_{4,j}(x, \xi) &= \delta(x - \xi) (\delta_{1,j}, \delta_{2,j}, \delta_{3,j}) \\ &\quad + \Delta_x (\psi(x, \xi) \vec{\mathcal{G}}_j(x, \xi)) - \nabla_x (\psi(x, \xi) \mathcal{G}_{4,j}(x, \xi)), \\ -\nabla_x \vec{R}_j(x, \xi) &= \delta_{4,j} \delta(x - \xi) + \nabla_x (\psi(x, \xi) \vec{\mathcal{G}}_j(x, \xi)) \quad \text{for } x \in \mathcal{D}, \ j = 1, 2, 3, 4, \\ S_j^\pm \vec{R}_j(x, \xi) &= -S_j^\pm (\psi(x, \xi) \vec{\mathcal{G}}_j(x, \xi)), \\ N_j^\pm (\vec{R}_j(x, \xi), R_{4,j}(x, \xi)) &= -N_j^\pm (\psi(x, \xi) \vec{\mathcal{G}}_j(x, \xi), \psi(x, \xi) \mathcal{G}_{4,j}(x, \xi)) \quad \text{for } x \in \Gamma^\pm, \end{aligned}$$

$j = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Since the right-hand sides of the above equations are smooth, have compact supports and vanish near the edge, this problem has a unique weak solution $(\vec{R}_j(\cdot, \xi), R_{4,j}(\cdot, \xi))$ for arbitrary $\xi \in \mathcal{D}$. According to Theorem 2.4, we have even $\zeta(\vec{R}_j(\cdot, \xi), R_{4,j}(\cdot, \xi)) \in W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$ with a certain $\delta < l - 1$ for an arbitrary smooth function ζ with compact support.

Theorem 3.2 1) For $i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ there are the equalities

$$G_{i,j}(tx, t\xi) = t^{-1-\delta_{i,4}-\delta_{j,4}} G_{i,j}(x, \xi) \quad \text{for arbitrary } t > 0, \ x, \xi \in \mathcal{D} \quad (3.8)$$

and

$$G_{i,j}(x, \xi) = G_{j,i}(\xi, x) \quad (3.9)$$

2) Every solution $(u, p) \in C_0^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{D}})^4$ of equation (2.1) satisfying the homogeneous boundary condition (2.2) is given by the formulas

$$u_i(x) = \int_{\mathcal{D}} (f(\xi) + \nabla_\xi g(\xi)) \cdot \vec{H}_i(x, \xi) d\xi + \int_{\mathcal{D}} g(\xi) G_{i,4}(x, \xi) d\xi, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \quad (3.10)$$

$$p(x) = -g(x) + \int_{\mathcal{D}} (f(\xi) + \nabla_\xi g(\xi)) \cdot \vec{H}_4(x, \xi) d\xi + \int_{\mathcal{D}} g(\xi) G_{4,4}(x, \xi) d\xi, \quad (3.11)$$

where \vec{H}_i denotes the vector function $(G_{i,1}, G_{i,2}, G_{i,3})^t$.

3) The functions $G_{i,j}(x, \xi)$ are infinitely differentiable with respect to $x, \xi \in \bar{\mathcal{D}} \setminus M$, $x \neq \xi$. For $|x - \xi| < \min(|x'|, |\xi'|)$ there are the estimates

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\beta G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| \leq c |x - \xi|^{-1-\delta_{i,4}-\delta_{j,4}-|\alpha|-|\beta|} \quad (3.12)$$

For $j = 1, \dots, 4$ there is the representation $G_{4,j}(x, \xi) = -\nabla_x \cdot \vec{P}_j(x, \xi) + Q_j(x, \xi)$, where $\vec{P}_j(x, \xi) \cdot n^\pm = 0$ for $x \in \Gamma^\pm$, $\xi \in \mathcal{D}$, and \vec{P}_j , Q_j satisfy the estimates

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma \vec{P}_j(x, \xi)| \leq c_{\alpha, \gamma} |x - \xi|^{-1-\delta_{i,4}-|\alpha|-|\gamma|}, \quad |\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma Q_j(x, \xi)| \leq c_{\alpha, \gamma} |\xi'|^{-2-\delta_{i,4}-|\alpha|-|\gamma|} \quad (3.13)$$

for $|x - \xi| < \min(|x'|, |\xi'|)$.

P r o o f. 1) (3.8) follows immediately from the definition of $G(x, \xi)$. We show that Green's formula (2.5) is valid for $u(x) = \vec{G}_i(x, y)$, $p(x) = G_{i,4}(x, y)$, $v(x) = \vec{G}_j(x, z)$, $q(x) = G_{4,j}(x, z)$, where y and z are arbitrary points in \mathcal{D} . Let ζ be a smooth function on the interval $(0, \infty)$, $\zeta(t) = 1$ for $t < 1/2$, $\zeta(t) = 0$ for $t > 1$, and let ε be a sufficiently small positive number. By Theorem 2.4, the vector functions $\eta(\vec{G}_j(\cdot, \xi), G_{4,j}(\cdot, \xi))$ belong to $W_\delta^l(\mathcal{D})^3 \times W_\delta^{l-1}(\mathcal{D})$ with a certain $\delta < l - 1$ for an arbitrary smooth function η with compact support equal to zero in a neighborhood of ξ . Consequently (2.5) is valid for the following vector functions (u, p) and (v, q) .

- (i) $u(x) = \zeta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \vec{G}_i(x, y)$, $p(x) = \zeta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right) G_{4,i}(x, y)$, $v(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{\varepsilon}\right)) \vec{G}_j(x, z)$,
 $q(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{\varepsilon}\right)) G_{4,j}(x, z)$
- (ii) $u(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right)) \vec{G}_i(x, y)$, $p(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right)) G_{4,i}(x, y)$, $v(x) = \zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{\varepsilon}\right) \vec{G}_j(x, z)$,
 $q(x) = \zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{\varepsilon}\right) G_{4,j}(x, z)$,
- (iii) $u(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right)) \vec{G}_i(x, y)$, $p(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right)) G_{4,i}(x, y)$,
 $v(x) = (\zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{R}\right) - \zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{\varepsilon}\right)) \vec{G}_j(x, z)$, $q(x) = (\zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{R}\right) - \zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{\varepsilon}\right)) G_{4,j}(x, z)$,

where R is an arbitrary positive number. From the last statement it follows that (2.5) is also valid for

- (iv) $u(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right)) \vec{G}_i(x, y)$, $p(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right)) G_{4,i}(x, y)$, $v(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{\varepsilon}\right)) \vec{G}_j(x, z)$,
 $p(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{\varepsilon}\right)) G_{4,j}(x, z)$

To see this, one has to show that all integrals in (2.5) tend to zero as $R \rightarrow \infty$ if

$$u(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right)) \vec{G}_i(x, y), \quad p(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right)) G_{4,i}(x, y), \quad (3.14)$$

$$v(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{R}\right)) \vec{G}_j(x, z), \quad q(x) = (1 - \zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{R}\right)) G_{4,j}(x, z). \quad (3.15)$$

For the integral

$$\int_{\mathcal{D}} (-\Delta u - \nabla \nabla \cdot u + \nabla p) \cdot v \, dx$$

this is evident. It vanishes for large R , since (u, p) and v have disjoint supports. Furthermore, for these (u, p) and (v, q) and sufficiently large R we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\mathcal{D}} u \cdot (-\Delta v - \nabla \nabla \cdot v + \nabla q) \, dx \right|^2 \\ & \leq c \left(\int_{\mathcal{D}_R(z)} |\vec{G}_i(x, y)| (|R^{-2}|\vec{G}_j(x, z)| + R^{-1}|\nabla \vec{G}_j(x, z)| + |R^{-1}|G_{4,j}(x, z)|) \, dx \right)^2 \\ & \leq c \int_{\mathcal{D}_R(z)} |x|^{-2} |\vec{G}_i(x, y)|^2 \, dx \int_{\mathcal{D}_R(z)} (|x|^{-2} |\vec{G}_j(x, z)|^2 + |\nabla \vec{G}_j(x, z)|^2 + |G_{4,j}(x, z)|^2) \, dx, \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{D}_R(z) = \{x : R/2 < |x - z| < R\}$. The right-hand side of the last inequality tends to zero as $R \rightarrow \infty$, since $G(x, \xi)$ can be written in the form (3.7) and the norm in \mathcal{H} is equivalent to (2.8). Analogously, it can be shown that the other integrals in (2.5) tend to zero as $R \rightarrow \infty$ if u, v, p, q are given by (3.14), (3.15).

Finally, all integrals in (2.5) vanish if

$$(v) \quad u(x) = \zeta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right) \vec{G}_i(x, y), \quad p(x) = \zeta\left(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon}\right) G_{4,i}(x, y), \quad v(x) = \zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{\varepsilon}\right) \vec{G}_j(x, z), \quad q(x) = \zeta\left(\frac{x-z}{\varepsilon}\right) G_{4,j}(x, z),$$

and ε is sufficiently small. Then the supports of (u, p) and (v, q) are disjoint. From the validity of (2.5) for (i), (ii), (iv), (v) it follows that this formula is applicable to $u(x) = \vec{G}_i(x, y)$, $p(x) = G_{4,i}(x, y)$, $v(x) = \vec{G}_j(x, z)$, and $q(x) = G_{4,j}(x, z)$. This implies $G_{i,j}(y, z) = G_{j,i}(z, y)$.

2) follows immediately from (2.5) and (3.9).

3) Let \mathcal{D}_+ be the set of all $x \in \mathcal{D}$ such that $\text{dist}(x, \Gamma^+) < 2 \text{dist}(x, \Gamma^-)$, and let t_0 denote the distance of the set $\{x \in \mathcal{D}_+ : |x'| = 1\}$ to Γ^- . Furthermore, let ζ be a smooth function on $(0, \infty)$, $\zeta(t) = 1$ for $t < t_0/2$, $\zeta(t) = 0$ for $t > t_0$.

Suppose that $\xi \in \mathcal{D}_+$. Then the function $x \rightarrow \zeta\left(\frac{|x-\xi|}{|\xi'|}\right)$ vanishes on Γ^- . We write the Green matrix $G(x, \xi)$ in the form

$$G(x, \xi) = \zeta\left(\frac{|x-\xi|}{|\xi'|}\right) \mathcal{G}^+(x, \xi) + R^+(x, \xi), \quad (3.16)$$

where $\mathcal{G}^+(x, \xi)$ is the Green matrix of the problem in the half-space with the boundary conditions $S^+u = 0$, $N^+(u, p) = 0$ on the plane containing Γ^+ . Then the vector functions $\partial_\xi^\gamma(\vec{R}_j^+(\cdot, \xi), R_{4,j}^+(\cdot, \xi))$ are the unique solutions in $\mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$ of the problem

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta_x \partial_\xi^\gamma \vec{R}_j^+(x, \xi) + \nabla_x R_{4,j}^+(x, \xi) &= \vec{\Phi}_j(x, \xi), \quad -\nabla \cdot \vec{G}_j^+(x, \xi) = \Psi_j(x, \xi) \quad \text{for } x \in \mathcal{D}, \\ S^+ \partial_\xi^\gamma \vec{R}_j^+(x, \xi) &= 0, \quad N^+ \partial_\xi^\gamma(\vec{R}_j^+(x, \xi), R_{4,j}^+(x, \xi)) = \vec{\Upsilon}_j \quad \text{for } x \in \Gamma^+, \\ S^- \partial_\xi^\gamma \vec{R}_j^+(x, \xi) &= 0, \quad N^- \partial_\xi^\gamma(\vec{R}_j^+(x, \xi), R_{4,j}^+(x, \xi)) = 0 \quad \text{for } x \in \Gamma^-, \end{aligned}$$

where $\vec{\Phi}_j = -\Delta_x \partial_\xi^\gamma(\vec{G}_j - \zeta(\frac{|x-\xi|}{|\xi'|})\vec{G}_j^+) + \nabla_x \partial_\xi^\gamma(G_{4,j} - \zeta(\frac{|x-\xi|}{|\xi'|})G_{4,j}^+)$, $\Psi_j = -\Delta_x \partial_\xi^\gamma(\vec{G}_j - \zeta(\frac{|x-\xi|}{|\xi'|})\vec{G}_j^+)$. The functions $\vec{\Phi}_j$, Ψ_j and $\vec{\Upsilon}_j$ are infinitely differentiable with respect to x and vanish for $|x - \xi| < t_0|\xi'|/2$ and $|x - \xi| > t_0|\xi'|$. For $\xi \in \mathcal{D}_+$, $|\xi'| = 1$ all derivatives $\partial_x^\alpha \vec{\Phi}_j(x, \xi)$, $\partial_x^\alpha \Psi_j(x, \xi)$ and $\partial_x^\alpha \vec{\Upsilon}_j(x, \xi)$ are bounded by constants independent of x and ξ . Consequently, there exist constants $c_{\alpha, \gamma}$ such that

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma R_{i,j}^+(x, \xi)| \leq c_{\alpha, \gamma} \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathcal{D}_+, \quad |\xi'| < 1, \quad 1/2 < |x'| < 2.$$

Since the functions $R_{i,j}^+(x, \xi)$ (as well as $G_{i,j}(x, \xi)$ and $\mathcal{G}_{i,j}^+(x, \xi)$) are positively homogeneous of degree $-1 - \delta_{i,4} - \delta_{j,4}$, we conclude that

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma R_{i,j}^+(x, \xi)| \leq c_{\alpha, \gamma} |\xi'|^{-1 - \delta_{i,4} - \delta_{j,4} - |\alpha| - |\gamma|} \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathcal{D}_+, \quad |\xi'|/2 < |x'| < 2|\xi'|. \quad (3.17)$$

Analogously, this estimate holds for $\xi \in \mathcal{D}_- = \{x \in \mathcal{D} : \text{dist}(x, \Gamma^-) < 2 \text{dist}(x, \Gamma^+)\}$, $|\xi'|/2 < |x'| < 2|\xi'|$. This proves (3.12).

By Theorem 3.1, there exists a vector function \vec{P}_j^+ satisfying (3.6) such that $-\nabla_x \cdot \vec{P}_j^+(x, \xi) = \mathcal{G}_{4,j}^+(x, \xi)$ and $\vec{P}_j^+(x, \xi) \cdot n^+ = 0$ for $x \in \Gamma^+$. Thus, one can write (3.16) in the form

$$G_{4,j}(x, \xi) = -\zeta\left(\frac{|x - \xi|}{|\xi'|}\right) \nabla_x \cdot \vec{P}_j^+(x, \xi) + R_{4,j}^+(x, \xi)$$

for $\xi \in \mathcal{D}_+$, where $R_{4,j}^+$ satisfies (3.17). Analogously, we obtain the representation

$$G_{4,j}(x, \xi) = -\zeta\left(\frac{|x - \xi|}{|\xi'|}\right) \nabla_x \cdot \vec{P}_j^-(x, \xi) + R_{4,j}^-(x, \xi)$$

for $\xi \in \mathcal{D}_-$, where \vec{P}_j^- , $R_{4,j}^-$ satisfy the estimates (3.6) and (3.17), respectively, and $\vec{P}_j^-(x, \xi) \cdot n^- = 0$ for $x \in \Gamma^-$. Let $\eta^+(\xi)$ be a function depending only on $|\xi'|/|\xi'|$, infinitely differentiable for $\xi' \neq 0$ such that $\eta^+(\xi) = 1$ for $\xi \in \mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_-$, $\eta^+(\xi) = 0$ for $\xi \in \mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{D}_+$. Furthermore, let $\eta^-(\xi) = 1 - \eta^+(\xi)$. Then

$$G_{4,j}(x, \xi) = -\zeta\left(\frac{|x - \xi|}{|\xi'|}\right) \sum_{\pm} \eta^\pm(\xi) \nabla_x \cdot \vec{P}_j^\pm(x, \xi) + \sum_{\pm} \eta^\pm(\xi) R_{4,j}^\pm(x, \xi) = -\nabla_x \cdot \vec{P}_j(x, \xi) + Q_j(x, \xi),$$

where

$$\vec{P}_j(x, \xi) = \sum_{\pm} \eta^\pm(\xi) \vec{P}_j^\pm(x, \xi), \quad Q_j(x, \xi) = \sum_{\pm} \eta^\pm(\xi) \left(\left(1 - \zeta\left(\frac{|x - \xi|}{|\xi'|}\right)\right) \nabla_x \cdot \vec{P}_j^\pm(x, \xi) + R_{4,j}^\pm(x, \xi) \right)$$

Obviously \vec{P}_j and Q_j satisfy (3.13). The proof is complete. \square

Next we prove estimates of Green's matrix in the case $|x - \xi| > \min(|x'|, |\xi'|)$. Let λ_1 be the eigenvalue of the pencil $A(\lambda)$ with smallest positive real part, and let λ_2 be the eigenvalue with smallest real part greater than 1. We define

$$\mu = \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} \lambda_1 & \text{if } d^+ + d^- \text{ is odd or } d^+ + d^- \text{ is even and } \theta \geq \pi/m, \\ \operatorname{Re} \lambda_2 & \text{if } d^+ + d^- \text{ is even and } \theta < \pi/m, \end{cases} \quad (3.18)$$

where $m = 1$ if $d^+ = d^-$, $m = 2$ if $d^+ \neq d^-$.

Lemma 3.3 Let \mathcal{B} be a ball with radius 1 and center at x_0 , $\text{dist}(x_0, M) \leq 4$. Furthermore, let ζ, η be smooth functions with support in \mathcal{B} such that $\eta = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\text{supp } \zeta$. If $\eta(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$, $-\Delta u + \nabla p = 0$, $\nabla \cdot u = 0$ in $\mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{B}$ and $S^\pm u = 0, N^\pm(u, p) = 0$ on $\Gamma^\pm \cap \mathcal{B}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{x \in \mathcal{D}} \left(|x'|^{\max(|\alpha| - \mu + \varepsilon, 0)} |\zeta(x) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j u(x)| + |x'|^{\max(|\alpha| + 1 - \mu + \varepsilon, 0)} |\zeta(x) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j p(x)| \right) \\ & \leq c (\|\eta u\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\eta p\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}), \end{aligned}$$

where ε is an arbitrary positive constant.

Proof. Let ε be such that $\mu - \varepsilon \in (k, k+1)$. Then $\delta = k+1 - \mu + \varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. Furthermore, let χ be a function from $C_0^\infty(\mathcal{B})$ such that $\zeta \chi = \zeta$ and $\eta \chi = \chi$. Since the strip $0 < \text{Re } \lambda \leq k+1 - \delta = \mu - \varepsilon$ does not contain eigenvalues of the pencil $A(\lambda)$, it follows from Theorem 2.4 and Corollary 2.2 (see also Remark 2.2) that $\partial_{x_3}^j(\chi u) \in W_\delta^{k+2}(\mathcal{D})^3$, $\partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p) \in W_\delta^{k+1}(\mathcal{D})$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots$. Using Lemma 2.10, we even get $\partial_{x_3}^j(\chi u) \in W_{\delta+\nu}^{k+\nu+2}(\mathcal{D})^\ell$, $\partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p) \in W_{\delta+\nu}^{k+\nu+1}(\mathcal{D})^\ell$, for $\nu = 0, 1, \dots$ and

$$\|\partial_{x_3}^j(\chi u)\|_{W_{\delta+\nu}^{k+\nu+2}(\mathcal{D})^\ell} + \|\partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p)\|_{W_{\delta+\nu}^{k+\nu+1}(\mathcal{D})^\ell} \leq c (\|\eta u\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\eta p\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}). \quad (3.19)$$

In particular, for $0 \leq |\alpha| \leq k-1$ we have $\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p) \in W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})$. Since $W_\delta^2(K)$ is continuously imbedded into $C(\bar{K})$, we conclude that

$$\sup_{x' \in K, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}} |\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p)(x', x_3)| \leq c \sup_{x_3 \in \mathbb{R}} \|\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p)(\cdot, x_3)\|_{W_\delta^2(K)}$$

Furthermore, using the continuity of the imbedding $W_2^1(M) \subset C(M)$, we obtain

$$\sup_{x_3 \in \mathbb{R}} \|\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p)(\cdot, x_3)\|_{W_\delta^2(K)} \leq c \left(\|\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p)\|_{W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})} + \|\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^{j+1}(\chi p)\|_{W_\delta^2(\mathcal{D})} \right).$$

This implies

$$\sup_{x \in \mathcal{D}} |\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p)(x)| \leq c (\|\eta u\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\eta p\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})})$$

If $|\alpha| \geq k$, then we conclude from (3.19) that $\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p) \in W_{\delta-k+1+|\alpha|}^2(\mathcal{D}) \subset V_{\delta-k+1+|\alpha|}^2(\mathcal{D})$. Using Lemma 2.2, the continuity of the imbedding $W_2^1(M) \subset C(M)$ and (3.19), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{x' \in K, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}} |x'|^{\delta-k+|\alpha|} |\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p)(x', x_3)| \leq c \sup_{x_3 \in \mathbb{R}} \|\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p)(\cdot, x_3)\|_{V_{\delta-k+1+|\alpha|}^2(K)} \\ & \leq c \left(\|\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p)\|_{V_{\delta-k+1+|\alpha|}^2(\mathcal{D})} + \|\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^{j+1}(\chi p)\|_{V_{\delta-k+1+|\alpha|}^2(\mathcal{D})} \right) \leq c (\|\eta u\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\eta p\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}) \end{aligned}$$

for $|\alpha| \geq k$. Consequently,

$$\sup_{x \in \mathcal{D}} |x'|^{\max(0, |\alpha| + 1 - \mu + \varepsilon)} |\zeta(x) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j p(x)| \leq c (\|\eta u\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\eta p\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}).$$

Analogously, it can be shown (cf. [16, Le.2.9]) that

$$\sup_{x \in \mathcal{D}} |x'|^{\max(0, |\alpha| - \mu + \varepsilon)} |\zeta(x) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j u(x)| \leq c (\|\eta u\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\eta p\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}).$$

The proof is complete. \square

If $\lambda = 0$ is not an eigenvalue of the pencil $A(\lambda)$ (i.e., if $d^+ \cdot d^- = 0$ or condition (2.34) is satisfied), then the estimate in the last lemma can be improved for $|\alpha| < \text{Re } \lambda_1$.

Lemma 3.4 Let \mathcal{B}, ζ, η be as in Lemma 3.3, and let $\eta(u, p) \in \mathcal{H} \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$ be such that $-\Delta u + \nabla p = 0$, $\nabla \cdot u = 0$ in $\mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{B}$ and $S^\pm u = 0, N^\pm(u, p) = 0$ on $\Gamma^\pm \cap \mathcal{B}$. If $\lambda = 0$ is not an eigenvalue of the pencil $A(\lambda)$, then

$$\sup_{x \in \mathcal{D}} |x'|^{|\alpha| - \text{Re } \lambda_1 + \varepsilon} \left(|\zeta(x) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j u(x)| + |x'| |\zeta(x) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j p(x)| \right) \leq c (\|\eta u\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\eta p\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}).$$

Proof. Let $\delta = 1 - \operatorname{Re} \lambda_1 + \varepsilon$, and let χ be a function from $C_0^\infty(\mathcal{B})$ such that $\zeta\chi = \zeta$ and $\eta\chi = \chi$. By Lemma 2.9 and Theorem 2.5, we have

$$\|\partial_{x_3}^j(\chi u)\|_{V_{\delta+k}^{k+2}(\mathcal{D})} + \|\partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p)\|_{V_{\delta+k}^{k+1}(\mathcal{D})} \leq c (\|\eta u\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\eta p\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}).$$

for arbitrary integer k . Using this inequality, Lemma 2.2 and the continuity of the imbedding $W_2^1(M) \subset C(M)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{(x', x_3) \in \mathcal{D}} |x'|^{\delta-1+|\alpha|} |\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi u)(x', x_3)| &\leq c \sup_{x_3 \in \mathbb{R}} \|\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi u)(\cdot, x_3)\|_{V_{\delta+|\alpha|}^2(\mathcal{D})}^3 \\ &\leq c \left(\|\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi u)\|_{V_{\delta+|\alpha|}^2(\mathcal{D})}^3 + \|\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^{j+1}(\chi u)\|_{V_{\delta+|\alpha|}^2(\mathcal{D})}^3 \right) \leq c (\|\eta u\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\eta p\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}). \end{aligned}$$

Analogously,

$$\sup_{(x', x_3) \in \mathcal{D}} |x'|^{\delta+|\alpha|} |\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^j(\chi p)(x', x_3)| \leq c (\|\eta u\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\eta p\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}).$$

The result follows. \square

Theorem 3.3 For $|x - \xi| \geq \min(|x'|, |\xi'|)$ there is the estimate

$$|\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma \partial_{\xi_3}^\beta \partial_{\xi_3}^\tau G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| \leq c |x - \xi|^{-T-|\alpha|-|\beta|-\sigma-\tau} \left(\frac{|x'|}{|x - \xi|} \right)^{\sigma_{i,\alpha}} \left(\frac{|\xi'|}{|x - \xi|} \right)^{\sigma_{j,\beta}}, \quad (3.20)$$

where $T = 1 + \delta_{i,4} + \delta_{j,4}$, ε is an arbitrarily small positive number, and $\sigma_{i,\alpha} = \min(0, \mu - |\alpha| - \delta_{i,4} - \varepsilon)$.

In the case when $\lambda = 0$ is not an eigenvalue of the pencil $A(\lambda)$, then estimate (3.20) holds even with $\sigma_{i,\alpha} = \operatorname{Re} \lambda_1 - |\alpha| - \delta_{i,4} - \varepsilon$ for $|\alpha| < \operatorname{Re} \lambda_1 - \delta_{i,4}$.

Proof. Due to (3.8), it suffices to prove the estimate for $|x - \xi| = 2$. Then, under the assumption $\min(|x'|, |\xi'|) \leq |x - \xi|$, we have $\max(|x'|, |\xi'|) \leq 4$. Let $\mathcal{B}_x, \mathcal{B}_\xi$ be balls with centers x and ξ , respectively, and radius 1. Furthermore, let ζ and η be infinitely differentiable functions with supports in \mathcal{B}_x and \mathcal{B}_ξ equal to one in neighborhoods of x and ξ , respectively. By Lemmas 3.3 and 3.4, we have

$$\sum_{j=1}^4 |\xi'|^{-\sigma_{j,\beta}} |\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma \partial_{\xi_3}^\beta \partial_{\xi_3}^\tau G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| \leq c \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 \|\eta(\cdot) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma G_{i,j}(x, \cdot)\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\eta(\cdot) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma G_{i,4}(x, \cdot)\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})} \right) \quad (3.21)$$

for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Let F and g be smooth functions, and let

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(y) &= \int_{\mathcal{D}} \eta(z) F(z) \cdot \vec{H}_i(y, z) dz + \int_{\mathcal{D}} \eta(z) g(z) G_{i,4}(y, z) dz, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \\ p(y) &= -\eta(y) g(y) + \int_{\mathcal{D}} \eta(z) F(z) \cdot \vec{H}_4(y, z) dz + \int_{\mathcal{D}} \eta(z) g(z) G_{4,4}(y, z) dz. \end{aligned}$$

By (2.4) and (2.5), the vector (u, p) is a solution of the problem

$$b(u, v) - \int_{\mathcal{D}} p \nabla \cdot v \, dx = \int_{\mathcal{D}} \eta(y) F(y) \cdot v(y) \, dy \quad \text{for all } v \in V, \quad -\nabla \cdot u = \eta g \text{ in } \mathcal{D}, \quad S^\pm u = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma^\pm.$$

Since ηF vanishes in \mathcal{B}_x , we conclude from Lemma 3.3 that

$$|x'|^{-\sigma_{1,\alpha}} |\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma u(x)| + |x'|^{-\sigma_{4,\alpha}} |\partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma p(x)| \leq c (\|\zeta u\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\zeta p\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}) \leq c (\|F\|_{V^*} + \|g\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})}),$$

where c is independent of x and ξ . Consequently, the functionals mapping (F, g) to

$$|x'|^{-\sigma_{i,\alpha}} \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma u_i(x) = |x'|^{-\sigma_{i,\alpha}} \int_{\mathcal{D}} \eta(z) \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 F_j(z) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma G_{i,j}(x, z) + g(z) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma G_{i,4}(x, z) \right) dz,$$

$i = 1, 2, 3$, and

$$|x'|^{-\sigma_{4,\alpha}} \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma p(x) = |x'|^{-\sigma_{4,\alpha}} \int_{\mathcal{D}} \eta(z) \left(\sum_{j=1}^3 F_j(z) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma G_{4,j}(x, z) + g(z) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma G_{4,4}(x, z) \right) dz$$

can be extended to linear and continuous functionals on $V^* \times L_2(\mathcal{D})$. The norms of these functionals are bounded by constants independent of x . Therefore,

$$\sum_{j=1}^3 \|\eta(\cdot) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma G_{i,j}(x, \cdot)\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\eta(\cdot) \partial_{x'}^\alpha \partial_{x_3}^\sigma G_{i,4}(x, \cdot)\|_{L_2(\mathcal{D})} \leq c |x'|^{\sigma_{i,\alpha}}$$

for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$. From this and from (3.21) we obtain the assertion of the theorem. \square

4 The boundary value problem in a polyhedral cone

For every $j = 1, \dots, n$ let d_j be one of the natural numbers 0,1,2,3. We consider the boundary value problem

$$-\Delta u + \nabla p = f, \quad -\nabla \cdot u = g \quad \text{in } \mathcal{K}, \quad (4.1)$$

$$S_j u = h_j, \quad N_j(u, p) = \phi_j \quad \text{on } \Gamma_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \quad (4.2)$$

Here S_j is defined as

$$S_j u = u \text{ if } d_j = 0, \quad S_j u = u_n = u \cdot n \text{ if } d_j = 2, \quad S_j u = u_\tau = u - u_n n \text{ if } d_j = 1.$$

The operators N_j are defined as

$$\begin{aligned} N_j(u, p) &= -p + 2\varepsilon_{n,n}(u) \text{ if } d_j = 1, & N_j(u, p) &= \varepsilon_{n,\tau}(u) \text{ if } d_j = 2, \\ N_j(u, p) &= -pn + 2\varepsilon_n(u) \text{ if } d_j = 3. \end{aligned}$$

In the case $d_j = 0$ the condition $N_j(u, p) = \phi_j$ does not appear in (4.2), whereas the condition $S_j u = h_j$ does not appear if $d_j = 3$.

4.1 Weighted Sobolev spaces

For an arbitrary point $x \in \mathcal{K}$ let $\rho(x) = |x|$ be the distance to the vertex of the cone, $r_j(x)$ the distance to the edge M_j , and $r(x)$ the distance to the set $\mathcal{S} = \{0\} \cup M_1 \cup \dots \cup M_n$ of all singular boundary points. Obviously, there exist positive constants c_1, c_2 such that

$$c_1 \rho(x) \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{r_j(x)}{\rho(x)} \leq r(x) \leq c_2 \rho(x) \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{r_j(x)}{\rho(x)} \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathcal{D}.$$

Let l be a nonnegative integer, $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\delta = (\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$. By $V_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$ we denote the set of all functions with finite norm

$$\|u\|_{V_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})} = \left(\int_{\mathcal{K}} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq l} \rho^{2(\beta-l+|\alpha|)} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{r_k}{\rho} \right)^{2(\delta_k-l+|\alpha|)} |\partial_x^\alpha u|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}.$$

The norm in the weighted Sobolev space $W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$, where $\delta_k > -1$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$, is defined as

$$\|u\|_{W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})} = \left(\int_{\mathcal{K}} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq l} \rho^{2(\beta-l+|\alpha|)} \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{r_j}{\rho} \right)^{2\delta_j} |\partial_x^\alpha u|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}.$$

Furthermore, we introduce the following notation. If d is real number, then $W_{\beta,d}^{l,s}(\mathcal{K})$ denotes the above introduced spaces with $\delta = (d, \dots, d)$. If $\delta = (\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n)$ and d is a real number, then we define

$W_{\beta,\delta+d}^{l,s}(\mathcal{K}) = W_{\beta,\delta'}^{l,s}(\mathcal{K})$, where $\delta' = (\delta_1 + d, \dots, \delta_n + d)$. The trace space for $V_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$ and $W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$ on the side Γ_j of \mathcal{K} are denoted by $V_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1/2}(\Gamma_j)$ and $W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1/2}(\Gamma_j)$, respectively.

Note that $W_{\beta+1,\delta'}^{l+1}(\mathcal{K})$ is continuously imbedded into $W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$ if $\delta'_j \leq \delta_j + 1$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$ (see [16, Le.4.1]). Obviously, $V_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K}) \subset W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$. If $\delta_k > l - 1$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$, then $V_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K}) = W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$. Moreover, if $u \in W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$, $\delta_k > -1$, δ_k not integer for $k = 1, \dots, n$, then for the inclusion $u \in V_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$ it is necessary and sufficient that

$$(\partial_x^\alpha u)|_{M_k} = 0 \quad \text{for } |\alpha| \leq l - \delta_k - 1.$$

(cf. Lemma 2.1). Using Lemma 2.7, one can prove the following assertion analogously to [16, Le.4.2].

Lemma 4.1 *Let $h_j \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{3/2}(\Gamma_j)^{3-d_j}$ and $\phi_j \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{1/2}(\Gamma_j)^{d_j}$, $j = 1, \dots, n$, be given, where $\delta_j > 0$ for all j . For every $j = 1, \dots, n$ let Γ_{j+} and Γ_{j-} be the sides of \mathcal{K} adjacent to the edge M_j . We suppose that the functions h_j satisfy the compatibility conditions*

$$(h_{j+}|_{M_j}, h_{j-}|_{M_j}) \in R(T_j), \quad (4.3)$$

where $R(T_j)$ is the range of the operator $T_j = (S_{j+}, S_{j-})$ (cf. condition (2.18)). Then there exists a vector function $u \in W_{\beta,\delta}^2(\mathcal{K})^3$ such that $S_j u = h_j$, $N_j(u, 0) = \phi_j$ on Γ_j , $j = 1, \dots, n$ and

$$\|u\|_{W_{\beta,\delta}^2(\mathcal{K})^3} \leq c \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\|h_j\|_{W_{\beta,\delta}^{3/2}(\Gamma_j)^{3-d_j}} + \|\phi_j\|_{W_{\beta,\delta}^{1/2}(\Gamma_j)^{d_j}} \right)$$

with a constant c independent of h_j and ϕ_j .

4.2 Operator pencils generated by the boundary value problem

We introduce the following operator pencils \mathfrak{A} and A_j .

1. Let $\Gamma_{k\pm}$ be the sides of \mathcal{K} adjacent to the edge M_k , and let θ_k be the angle at the edge M_k . By $A_k(\lambda)$ we denote the operator pencil introduced in Section 2.9, where $S^\pm = S_{k\pm}$ and $N^\pm = N_{k\pm}$. Furthermore, let $\lambda_1^{(k)}$ denote the eigenvalue with smallest positive real part of this pencil, while $\lambda_2^{(k)}$ is the eigenvalue with smallest real part greater than 1. Finally, we define

$$\mu_k = \begin{cases} \operatorname{Re} \lambda_1^{(k)} & \text{if } d_{k+} + d_{k-} \text{ is odd or } d_{k+} + d_{k-} \text{ is even and } \theta_k \geq \pi/m_k, \\ \operatorname{Re} \lambda_2^{(k)} & \text{if } d_{k+} + d_{k-} \text{ is even and } \theta_k < \pi/m_k, \end{cases} \quad (4.4)$$

where $m_k = 1$ if $d_{k+} = d_{k-}$, $m_k = 2$ if $d_{k+} \neq d_{k-}$.

2. Let $\rho = |x|$, $\omega = x/|x|$, $V_\Omega = \{u \in W^1(\Omega)^3 : S_j u = 0 \text{ on } \gamma_j \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, n\}$, and

$$a\left(\begin{pmatrix} u \\ p \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} v \\ q \end{pmatrix}; \lambda\right) = \frac{1}{\log 2} \int_{\substack{\mathcal{K} \\ 1 < |x| < 2}} \left(2 \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \varepsilon_{i,j}(U) \cdot \varepsilon_{i,j}(V) - P \nabla \cdot V - (\nabla \cdot U) Q \right) dx,$$

where $U = \rho^\lambda u(\omega)$, $V = \rho^{-1-\lambda} v(\omega)$, $P = \rho^{\lambda-1} p(\omega)$, $Q = \rho^{-2-\lambda} q(\omega)$, $u, v \in V_\Omega$, $p, q \in L_2(\Omega)$, and $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$. The bilinear form $a(\cdot, \cdot; \lambda)$ generates the linear and continuous operator

$$\mathfrak{A}(\lambda) : V_\Omega \times L_2(\Omega) \rightarrow V_\Omega^* \times L_2(\Omega)$$

by

$$\int_{\Omega} \mathfrak{A}(\lambda) \begin{pmatrix} u \\ p \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v \\ q \end{pmatrix} d\omega = a\left(\begin{pmatrix} u \\ p \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} v \\ q \end{pmatrix}; \lambda\right), \quad u, v \in V_\Omega, \quad p, q \in L_2(\Omega).$$

As is known, the spectrum of the pencil $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$ consists of isolated points, the eigenvalues of this pencil. Detailed information on the spectrum can be found in [8, Sec.5,6].

Let $V_\delta^l(\Omega)$ and $W_\delta^l(\Omega)$ be the weighted Sobolev spaces with the norms

$$\|u\|_{V_\delta^l(\Omega)} = \left(\int_{\mathcal{K}} \sum_{\substack{|\alpha| \leq l \\ 1 < |x| < 2}} \prod_{j=1}^n r_j^{2(\delta_j - l + |\alpha|)} |\partial_x^\alpha u(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2},$$

$$\|u\|_{W_\delta^l(\Omega)} = \left(\int_{\mathcal{K}} \sum_{\substack{|\alpha| \leq l \\ 1 < |x| < 2}} \prod_{j=1}^n r_j^{2\delta_j} |\partial_x^\alpha u(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}$$

where the function u is extended by $u(x) = u(x/|x|)$ to \mathcal{K} . The corresponding trace spaces on the side γ_j are denoted by $V_\delta^{l-1/2}(\gamma_j)$ and $W_\delta^{l-1/2}(\gamma_j)$, respectively. We consider the restriction of the operator $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$ to the space $W_\delta^2(\Omega)^3 \times W_\delta^1(\Omega)$. By $\mathfrak{A}_\delta(\lambda)$, we denote the operator

$$W_\delta^2(\Omega)^3 \times W_\delta^1(\Omega) \ni (u, p) \rightarrow (f, g, \{h_j\}, \{\phi_j\})$$

$$\in W_\delta^0(\Omega)^3 \times W_\delta^1(\Omega) \times \prod_{j=1}^n W_\delta^{3/2}(\gamma_j)^{3-d_j} \times \prod_{j=1}^n W_\delta^{1/2}(\gamma_j)^{d_j}$$

where $f(\omega) = \rho^{2-\lambda}(-\Delta U + \nabla P)$, $g(\omega) = -\rho^{1-\lambda} \nabla \cdot U$, $h_j = S_j u$, $\phi_j = \rho^{1-\lambda} N_j(U, P)$, and U, P are as above. It can be proved that the spectra of the pencils $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$ and $\mathfrak{A}_\delta(\lambda)$ coincide if $\max(0, 1 - \mu_k) < \delta_k < 1$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$. Furthermore, there exist positive constants N and ε such that for all λ in the set $\{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : |\lambda| > N, |\operatorname{Re} \lambda| < \varepsilon |\operatorname{Im} \lambda|\}$ the operator $\mathfrak{A}_\delta(\lambda)$ is an isomorphism onto the subset of all $(f, g, \{h_j\}, \{\phi_j\})$ satisfying the compatibility conditions $(h_{j+}, h_{j-}) \in R(T_j)$ on the corners $M_j \cap S^2$ of Ω . For every λ in this set and every solution $(u, p) \in W_\delta^2(\Omega)^3 \times W_\delta^1(\Omega)$ of the equation $\mathfrak{A}_\delta(\lambda)(u, p) = (f, g, \{h_j\}, \{\phi_j\})$ the estimate

$$\sum_{j=0}^2 |\lambda|^{2-j} \|u\|_{W_\delta^j(\Omega)^3} + \sum_{j=0}^1 |\lambda|^{1-j} \|p\|_{W_\delta^j(\Omega)} \leq c \left(\|f\|_{W_\delta^0(\Omega)^3} + \sum_{j=0}^1 |\lambda|^{1-j} \|g\|_{W_\delta^j(\Omega)} \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\|h_j\|_{W_\delta^{3/2}(\gamma_j)^{3-d_j}} + |\lambda|^{3/2} \|h_j\|_{W_\delta^0(\gamma_j)^{3-d_j}} + \|\phi_j\|_{W_\delta^{1/2}(\gamma_j)^{d_j}} + |\lambda|^{1/2} \|\phi_j\|_{W_\delta^0(\gamma_j)^{d_j}} \right) \right) \quad (4.5)$$

holds with a constant c independent of (u, p) and λ . For the proof we refer to [16, Th.3.2].

4.3 Solvability of the boundary value problem

The following theorem can be proved in a standard way (see, e.g., [7, Ch.6]) using the estimate (4.5).

Theorem 4.1 1) Suppose that there are no eigenvalues of the pencil \mathfrak{A} on the line $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta + 1/2$ and that the components of δ satisfy the inequalities $\max(1 - \mu_k, 0) < \delta_k < 1$. Then the boundary value problem (4.1), (4.2) is uniquely solvable in $W_{\beta, \delta}^2(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta, \delta}^1(\mathcal{K})$ for arbitrary $f \in W_{\beta, \delta}^0(\mathcal{K})^3$, $g \in W_{\beta, \delta}^0(\mathcal{K})$, $h_j \in W_{\beta, \delta}^{3/2}(\Gamma_j)^{3-d_j}$ satisfying (4.3), and $\phi_j \in W_{\beta, \delta}^{3/2}(\Gamma_j)^{d_j}$.

2) Let $(u, p) \in W_{\beta, \delta}^2(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta, \delta}^1(\mathcal{K})$ be a solution of the boundary value problem (4.1), (4.2), where $f \in W_{\beta', \delta'}^0(\mathcal{K})^\ell$, $g \in W_{\beta', \delta'}^1(\mathcal{K})$, $h_j \in W_{\beta', \delta'}^{3/2}(\Gamma_j)^{3-d_j}$, and $\phi_j \in W_{\beta', \delta'}^{1/2}(\Gamma_k)^{d_j}$. Suppose that the components of δ and δ' satisfy the inequality $\max(1 - \mu_k, 0) < \delta'_k \leq \delta_k < 1$. If there are no eigenvalues of the pencil \mathfrak{A} on the lines $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta + 1/2$ and $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta' + 1/2$, then

$$(u, p) = \sum_{\nu=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{I_\nu} \sum_{s=0}^{\kappa_{\nu, j}-1} c_{\nu, j, s} \sum_{\sigma=0}^s \frac{1}{\sigma!} (\log \rho)^\sigma (\rho^{\lambda_\nu} u^{(\nu, j, s-\sigma)}(\omega), \rho^{\lambda_\nu-1} p^{(\nu, j, s-\sigma)}(\omega)) + (w, q), \quad (4.6)$$

where $(w, q) \in W_{\beta', \delta'}^2(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta', \delta'}^1(\mathcal{K})$ is a solution of problem (4.1)–(4.2), λ_ν are the eigenvalues of the pencil \mathfrak{A} between the lines $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta + 1/2$ and $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta' + 1/2$ and $(u^{(\nu, j, s)}, p^{(\nu, j, s)})$ are eigenvectors and generalized eigenvectors corresponding to the eigenvalue λ_ν .

Furthermore, analogously to [16, Le.4.3], the following assertion holds.

Lemma 4.2 *Let $(u, p) \in W_{\beta, \delta}^2(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta, \delta}^1(\mathcal{K})$ be a solution of problem (4.1), (4.2). We assume that $(\rho \partial_\rho)^\nu f \in W_{\beta, \delta}^0(\mathcal{K})$, $(\rho \partial_\rho)^\nu g \in W_{\beta, \delta}^1(\mathcal{K})$, $(\rho \partial_\rho)^\nu h_j \in W_{\beta, \delta}^{3/2}(\Gamma_j)^{3-d_j}$, and $(\rho \partial_\rho)^\nu \phi_j \in W_{\beta, \delta}^{1/2}(\Gamma_j)$ for $\nu = 0, \dots, l$, $j = 1, \dots, n$. If $\max(1 - \mu_k, 0) < \delta_k < 1$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$ and the line $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta + 1/2$ is free of eigenvalues of the pencil $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$, then $(\rho \partial_\rho)^\nu (u, p) \in W_{\beta, \delta}^2(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta, \delta}^1(\mathcal{K})$ for $\nu = 0, \dots, l$.*

4.4 Existence of weak solutions

Let $V_\beta = \{u \in W_{\beta, 0}^1(\mathcal{K})^3 : S_j u = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma_j \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, n\}$, and let the operator \mathcal{A}_β be defined as the mapping

$$V_\beta \times W_{\beta, 0}^0(\mathcal{K}) \ni (u, p) \rightarrow (F, g) \in V_{-\beta}^* \times W_{\beta, 0}^0(\mathcal{K}),$$

where

$$F(v) = b(u, v) - \int_{\mathcal{K}} p \nabla \cdot v \, dx \quad \text{for all } v \in V_{-\beta}^* \quad \text{and} \quad g = -\nabla \cdot u.$$

Lemma 4.3 *For arbitrary $u \in V_\beta$, $p \in V_\beta^0(\mathcal{K})$, $(F, g) = \mathcal{A}_\beta(u, p)$ there is the estimate*

$$\|u\|_{W_{\beta, 0}^1(\mathcal{K})^3} + \|p\|_{W_{\beta, 0}^0(\mathcal{K})} \leq c \left(\|F\|_{V_{-\beta}^*} + \|p\|_{W_{\beta, 0}^0(\mathcal{K})} + \|u\|_{W_{\beta-1, 0}^0(\mathcal{K})^3} + \|p\|_{W_{\beta-1, 0}^{-1}(\mathcal{K})} \right)$$

with a constant c independent of u and p . Here $W_{\beta-1, 0}^{-1}(\mathcal{K})$ denotes the dual space of $W_{1-\beta, 0}^1(\mathcal{K})$.

The proof of this lemma proceeds analogously to [16, Le.4.4].

Theorem 4.2 *The operator \mathcal{A}_β is an isomorphism if there are no eigenvalues of the pencil $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$ on the line $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta - 1/2$.*

P r o o f. We show first that

$$\|u\|_{W_{\beta, 0}^1(\mathcal{K})^3} + \|p\|_{W_{\beta, 0}^0(\mathcal{K})} \leq c \left(\|F\|_{V_{-\beta}^*} + \|g\|_{W_{\beta, 0}^0(\mathcal{K})} \right) \quad (4.7)$$

for all $u \in V_\beta$, $p \in W_{\beta, 0}^0(\mathcal{K})$, $(F, g) = \mathcal{A}_\beta(u, p)$. Let $u \in V_\beta \subset W_{\beta-1, \varepsilon-1}^0(\mathcal{K})^3$, $p \in W_{\beta, 0}^0(\mathcal{K})$, $w \in W_{1-\beta, 1-\varepsilon}^0(\mathcal{K})^3$, and $\psi \in W_{1-\beta, 1-\varepsilon}^1(\mathcal{K})$ with sufficiently small positive ε . By Theorem 4.1, there exists a solution $(v, q) \in W_{1-\beta, 1-\varepsilon}^2(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{1-\beta, 1-\varepsilon}^1(\mathcal{K})$ of the problem

$$-\Delta v - \nabla \nabla \cdot v + \nabla q = w, \quad \nabla \cdot v = \psi \quad \text{in } \mathcal{K}, \quad S_j v = 0, \quad N_j(v, q) = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

satisfying the estimate

$$\|v\|_{W_{1-\beta, 1-\varepsilon}^2(\mathcal{K})^3} + \|q\|_{W_{1-\beta, 1-\varepsilon}^1(\mathcal{K})} \leq c \left(\|w\|_{W_{1-\beta, 1-\varepsilon}^0(\mathcal{K})^3} + \|\psi\|_{W_{1-\beta, 1-\varepsilon}^1(\mathcal{K})} \right).$$

From Green's formula it follows that

$$\int_{\mathcal{K}} u \cdot w \, dx + \int_{\mathcal{K}} p \psi \, dx = b(u, v) - \int_{\mathcal{K}} p \nabla \cdot v \, dx - \int_{\mathcal{K}} (\nabla \cdot u) q \, dx = F(v) + \int_{\mathcal{K}} g q \, dx.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\mathcal{K}} u \cdot w \, dx + \int_{\mathcal{K}} p \psi \, dx \right| &\leq \|\mathcal{A}_\beta(u, p)\|_{V_{-\beta}^* \times W_{\beta, 0}^0(\mathcal{K})} \left(\|v\|_{W_{1-\beta, 0}^1(\mathcal{K})^3} + \|q\|_{W_{1-\beta, 0}^0(\mathcal{K})} \right) \\ &\leq c \|\mathcal{A}_\beta(u, p)\|_{V_{-\beta}^* \times W_{\beta, 0}^0(\mathcal{K})} \left(\|v\|_{W_{1-\beta, 1-\varepsilon}^2(\mathcal{K})^3} + \|q\|_{W_{1-\beta, 1-\varepsilon}^1(\mathcal{K})} \right) \\ &\leq c \|\mathcal{A}_\beta(u, p)\|_{V_{-\beta}^* \times W_{\beta, 0}^0(\mathcal{K})} \left(\|w\|_{W_{1-\beta, 1-\varepsilon}^0(\mathcal{K})^3} + \|\psi\|_{W_{1-\beta, 1-\varepsilon}^1(\mathcal{K})} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Setting $w = \rho^{2(\beta-1)} \prod (r_j/\rho)^{2(\varepsilon-1)} u$ and $\psi = 0$, we obtain

$$\|u\|_{W_{\beta-1, \varepsilon-1}^0(\mathcal{K})^3}^2 \leq c \|\mathcal{A}_\beta(u, p)\|_{V_{-\beta}^* \times W_{\beta, 0}^0(\mathcal{K})} \|u\|_{W_{\beta-1, \varepsilon-1}^0(\mathcal{K})^3}$$

and, therefore,

$$\|u\|_{W_{\beta-1,0}^0(\mathcal{K})^3} \leq c \|u\|_{W_{\beta-1,\varepsilon-1}^0(\mathcal{K})^3} \leq c \|\mathcal{A}_\beta(u, p)\|_{V_{-\beta}^* \times W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})}.$$

Analogously, for $w = 0$ and arbitrary $\psi \in W_{1-\beta,0}^1(\mathcal{K})$ we get

$$\left| \int_{\mathcal{K}} p\psi \, dx \right| \leq c \|\mathcal{A}_\beta(u, p)\|_{V_{-\beta}^* \times W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})} \|\psi\|_{W_{1-\beta,1-\varepsilon}^1(\mathcal{K})} \leq c \|\mathcal{A}_\beta(u, p)\|_{V_{-\beta}^* \times W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})} \|\psi\|_{W_{1-\beta,0}^1(\mathcal{K})}$$

what implies the inequality

$$\|p\|_{W_{\beta-1,0}^{-1}(\mathcal{K})} \leq c \|\mathcal{A}_\beta(u, p)\|_{V_{-\beta}^* \times W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})}$$

Using Lemma 4.3, we arrive at (4.7).

From (4.7) it follows that \mathcal{A}_β is injective and its range is closed. By Theorem 4.1, the range of \mathcal{A}_β contains the set $W_{\beta-1,\varepsilon-1}^0(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta-1,\varepsilon-1}^1(\mathcal{K})$ which is dense in $V_{-\beta}^* \times W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})$. This proves the theorem. \square

Let $F \in V_{-\beta}^*$, $g \in W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})$, and let $h_j \in W_{\beta,0}^{1/2}(\Gamma_j)$ be such that there exists a vector function $w \in W_{\beta,0}^1(\mathcal{K})^3$ satisfying the boundary condition $S_j w = h_j$ on Γ_j . By a weak solution $(u, p) \in W_{\beta,0}^1(\mathcal{K}) \times W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})$ of problem (4.1), (4.2) we mean a pair (u, p) satisfying

$$b(u, v) - \int_{\mathcal{K}} p \nabla \cdot v \, dx = F(v) \quad \text{for all } v \in V_{-\beta} \tag{4.8}$$

$$-\nabla \cdot u = g \quad \text{in } \mathcal{K}, \quad S_j u = h_j \quad \text{on } \Gamma_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, n. \tag{4.9}$$

If $g \in W_{\beta+1,\delta}^1(\mathcal{K})$ with $\delta_j < 1$, $j = 1, \dots, n$, and the functional F has the form

$$F(v) = \int_{\mathcal{K}} (f + \nabla g) v \, dx + \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\Gamma_j} \phi_j \cdot v \, dx, \tag{4.10}$$

with $f \in W_{\beta+1,\delta}^0(\mathcal{K})$, $\phi_j \in W_{\beta+1,\delta}^{1/2}(\Gamma_j)$, then (u, p) is a strong solution of problem (4.1), (4.2). Theorem 4.2 ensures the existence and uniqueness of weak solutions provided the line $\text{Re } \lambda = -\beta - 1/2$ does not contain eigenvalues of the pencil $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$.

4.5 Regularity of weak solutions

Analogously to [16, Th.4.4], the following result holds. The proof is essentially based on Theorem 2.4.

Theorem 4.3 *Let $(u, p) \in W_{\beta-l+1,0}^1(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta-l+1,0}^0(\mathcal{K})$ be a solution of problem (4.8), (4.9). Suppose that the functional $F \in V_{-\beta+l-1}^*$ has the form (4.10), where*

$$f \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-2}(\mathcal{K})^3, \quad g \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K}), \quad \phi_j \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-3/2}(\Gamma_j)^{d_j},$$

$l \geq 2$, δ_k is not integer, $\max(l-1 - \text{Re } \lambda_1^{(k)}, 0) < \delta_k < l-1$. Suppose further that the vector functions $h_j \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1/2}(\Gamma_j)^{d_j}$ satisfy the compatibility condition (4.3) on the edges M_j . Then $u \in W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})^3$ and $p \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})$.

Corollary 4.1 *Let the assumptions of Theorem 4.3 be valid. Additionally, we assume that $(\rho \partial_\rho)^\nu f \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-2}(\mathcal{K})^3$, $(\rho \partial_\rho)^\nu g \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})$, $(\rho \partial_\rho)^\nu h_j \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1/2}(\Gamma_j)^{3-d_j}$, $(\rho \partial_\rho)^\nu \phi_j \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-3/2}(\Gamma_j)^{d_j}$ for $\nu = 1, \dots, N$ and $j = 1, \dots, n$. Then $(\rho \partial_\rho)^\nu u \in W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})^3$ and $(\rho \partial_\rho)^\nu p \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})$ for $\nu = 1, \dots, N$.*

Proof. It suffices to prove the assertion for $N = 1$. For $N > 1$ it can be proved by induction. Let first $\delta_k > l-2$ and, therefore, $\max(1 - \text{Re } \lambda_1^{(k)}, 0) < \delta_k - l + 2 < 1$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$. Then from Theorem 4.3 and Lemma 4.2 it follows that $\rho \partial_\rho u \in W_{\beta-l+2,\delta-l+2}^2(\mathcal{K})^3$ and $\rho \partial_\rho p \in W_{\beta-l+2,\delta-l+2}^1(\mathcal{K})$. Using Theorem 4.3, the equations

$$-\Delta(\rho \partial_\rho u) + \nabla(\rho \partial_\rho p) = (\rho \partial_\rho + 2)f - \nabla p \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-2}(\mathcal{K})^3, \quad -\nabla \cdot (\rho \partial_\rho u) = (\rho \partial_\rho + 1)g \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K}) \tag{4.11}$$

and analogous equations for $S_j(\rho\partial_\rho u)$ and $N_j(\rho\partial_\rho u, \rho\partial_\rho p)$, we obtain $\rho\partial_\rho u \in W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})^3$ and $\rho\partial_\rho p \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})$.

Now let $\delta_k < l - 2$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$. By Theorem 4.3, we have $(u, p) \in W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})$ and, consequently, $\rho\partial_\rho(u, p) \in W_{\beta-1,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta-1,\delta}^{l-2}(\mathcal{K})$. Using again Theorem 4.3 and (4.11), we obtain $\rho\partial_\rho(u, p) \in W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})$.

Finally, let $\delta_k < l - 2$ for some, but not all, k . Then let ψ_1, \dots, ψ_n be smooth functions on $\bar{\Omega}$ such that $\psi_j \geq 0$, $\psi_j = 1$ near $M_j \cap S^2$, and $\sum \psi_j = 1$. We extend ψ_j to \mathcal{K} by the equality $\psi_j(x) = \psi_j(x/|x|)$. Then $\partial_x^\alpha \psi_j(x) \leq c|x|^{-|\alpha|}$. Consequently, the assumptions of the corollary are satisfied for $(\psi_j u, \psi_j p)$, and from what has been shown above it follows that $\rho\partial_\rho(\psi_j u, \psi_j p) \in W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. This completes the proof. ■

Remark 4.1 If $d_{k_+} + d_{k_-}$ is even and, moreover, $\theta_k < \pi$ for $d_{k_+} = d_{k_-}$, $\theta_k < \pi/2$ for $d_{k_+} \neq d_{k_-}$, then the number $\operatorname{Re} \lambda_1^{(k)}$ in the condition on δ_k of Theorem 4.3 and Corollary 4.1 is equal to 1 and can be replaced by μ_k . However, if $\delta_k < l - 2$, then $h_{k\pm}$, $\phi_{k\pm}$ and g must satisfy certain additional compatibility condition on the edge M_k (cf. Theorem 2.6 and Remark 2.2).

In the case when $\lambda = 0$ is not an eigenvalue of the pencils $A_k(\lambda)$, we obtain a regularity result analogous to Corollary 4.1 in the class of the weighted spaces $V_{\beta,\delta}^l$. In the following corollary, let ζ_k, η_k be smooth cut-off functions on $\bar{\Omega}$ equal to one near the corner $\bar{\Omega} \cap M_k$ such that $\eta_k = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\operatorname{supp} \zeta_k$ and $\eta_k = 0$ in a neighborhood of the corners $\bar{\Omega} \cap M_j$, $j \neq k$. We extend ζ_k and η_k by

$$\zeta_k(x) = \zeta_k(x/|x|), \quad \eta_k(x) = \eta_k(x/|x|)$$

to functions on \mathcal{K} .

Corollary 4.2 Let $(u, p) \in W_{\beta-l+1,0}^1(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta-l+1,0}^0(\mathcal{K})$ be a solution of problem (4.8), (4.9), where $l \geq 2$, $F \in V_{-\beta+l-1}^*$ has the form (4.10), $\eta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu f \in V_{\beta,\delta}^{l-2}(\mathcal{K})^3$, $\eta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu g \in V_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})$, $\eta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu h_j \in V_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1/2}(\Gamma_j)^{3-d_j}$, $\eta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu \phi_j \in V_{\beta,\delta}^{l-3/2}(\Gamma_j)^{d_j}$, for $\nu = 1, \dots, N$. Suppose that δ_k is positive and not integer and that the strip $0 \leq \operatorname{Re} \lambda \leq l - 1 - \delta_k$ does not contain eigenvalues of the pencil $A_k(\lambda)$. Then $\zeta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu u \in V_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})^3$ and $\zeta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu p \in V_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})$ for $\nu = 1, \dots, N$.

P r o o f. From Corollary 4.1 it follows that $\zeta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu u \in W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})^3$ and $\zeta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu p \in W_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})$ for $\nu = 1, \dots, N$. Moreover, due to Lemma 2.17, we have $\chi \zeta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu u \in V_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})^3$ and $\chi \zeta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu p \in V_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})$ for $\nu = 1, \dots, N$ and for every smooth function χ with compact support vanishing near the vertex of the cone. Therefore,

$$\partial_x^\alpha \zeta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu u = 0 \text{ on } M_k \text{ for } |\alpha| < l - 1 - \delta_1, \quad \partial_x^\alpha \zeta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu p = 0 \text{ on } M_k \text{ for } |\alpha| < l - 2 - \delta_1.$$

This implies $\zeta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu u \in V_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})^3$ and $\zeta_k(\rho\partial_\rho)^\nu p \in V_{\beta,\delta}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})$ for $\nu = 1, \dots, N$. □

The following theorem can be proved analogously to [16, Cor.4.3] by means of the the second part of Theorem 4.1.

Theorem 4.4 Let $(u, p) \in W_{\beta,0}^1(\mathcal{K})^3 \times W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})$ be solution of problem (4.8), (4.9), where $g \in W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K}) \cap W_{\beta',0}^0(\mathcal{K})$, $h_j \in W_{\beta,0}^{1-1/2}(\Gamma_j) \cap W_{\beta',0}^{1-1/2}(\Gamma_j)$, and $F \in V_{-\beta}^* \cap V_{-\beta'}^*$. If there are no eigenvalues of the pencil $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$ on the lines $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta - 1/2$ and $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta' - 1/2$, then (u, p) admits the decomposition (4.6), where $w \in W_{\beta',0}^1(\mathcal{K})^3$, $q \in W_{\beta',0}^0(\mathcal{K})$, and λ_ν are the eigenvalues of $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$ between the lines $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta - 1/2$ and $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta' - 1/2$.

4.6 Estimates of Green's matrix

A matrix $G(x, \xi) = (G_{i,j}(x, \xi))_{i,j=1}^4$ is called Green's matrix for problem (4.1), (4.2) if

$$-\Delta_x \vec{G}_j(x, \xi) + \nabla_x G_{4,j}(x, \xi) = \delta(x - \xi) (\delta_{1,j}, \delta_{2,j}, \delta_{3,j})^t \quad \text{for } x, \xi \in \mathcal{K}, \quad (4.12)$$

$$-\nabla_x \cdot \vec{G}_j(x, \xi) = \delta_{4,j} \delta(x - \xi) \quad \text{for } x, \xi \in \mathcal{K}, \quad (4.13)$$

$$S_k \vec{G}_j(x, \xi) = 0, \quad N_k(\partial_x) (\vec{G}_j(x, \xi), G_{4,j}(x, \xi)) = 0 \quad \text{for } x \in \Gamma_k, \xi \in \mathcal{K}, \quad (4.14)$$

$k = 1, \dots, n$. Here \vec{G}_j denotes the vector with the components $G_{1,j}, G_{2,j}, G_{3,j}$.

Theorem 4.5 1) Suppose that the line $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta - 1/2$ is free of eigenvalues of the pencil $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$. Then there exists a unique Green matrix $G(x, \xi)$ such that the function $x \rightarrow \zeta(|x - \xi|/r(\xi)) G_{i,j}(x, \xi)$ belongs to $W_{\beta,0}^1(\mathcal{K})$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ and to $W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})$ for $i = 4$, where ζ is an arbitrary smooth function on $(0, \infty)$ equal to one in $(1, \infty)$ and to zero in $(0, \frac{1}{2})$.

2) There are the equalities

$$G_{i,j}(tx, t\xi) = t^{-T} G_{i,j}(x, \xi) \quad \text{for } x, \xi \in \mathcal{K}, t > 0, \quad (4.15)$$

where $T = 1 + \delta_{i,4} + \delta_{j,4}$.

3) The functions $G_{i,j}(x, \xi)$ are infinitely differentiable with respect to $x, \xi \in \bar{\mathcal{K}} \setminus \mathcal{S}$, $x \neq \xi$, and satisfy the following estimates for $|x|/2 < |\xi| < 2|x|$.

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| \leq c |x - \xi|^{-T - |\alpha| - |\gamma|} \quad \text{if } |x - \xi| < \min(r(x), r(\xi)),$$

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| \leq c |x - \xi|^{-T - |\alpha| - |\gamma|} \left(\frac{r(x)}{|x - \xi|} \right)^{\sigma_{i,\alpha}(x)} \left(\frac{r(\xi)}{|x - \xi|} \right)^{\sigma_{j,\gamma}(\xi)}, \quad |x - \xi| > \min(r(x), r(\xi)),$$

where $\sigma_{i,\alpha}(x) = \min(0, \mu_x - |\alpha| - \delta_{i,4} - \varepsilon)$, $\mu_x = \mu_{k(x)}$, and $k(x)$ is the smallest integer k such that $r(x) = r_k(x)$. In the case when $\lambda = 0$ is not an eigenvalue of the pencil $A_{k(x)}(\lambda)$, one can even put $\sigma_{i,\alpha}(x) = \operatorname{Re} \lambda_1^{(k(x))} - \delta_{i,4} - |\alpha| - \varepsilon$ for $|\alpha| < \operatorname{Re} \lambda_1^{(k(x))} - \delta_{i,4}$.

Furthermore, for $j = 1, \dots, 4$ there is the representation $G_{4,j}(x, \xi) = -\nabla_x \cdot \vec{P}_j(x, \xi) + Q_j(x, \xi)$, where $\vec{P}_j(x, \xi) \cdot n$ for $x \in \Gamma_k$, $k = 1, \dots, n$, $\xi \in \mathcal{D}$, and the inequalities

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma \vec{P}_j(x, \xi)| \leq c_{\alpha,\gamma} |x - \xi|^{-1 - \delta_{j,4} - |\alpha| - |\gamma|}, \quad |\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma Q_j(x, \xi)| \leq c_{\alpha,\gamma} r(\xi)^{-2 - \delta_{j,4} - |\alpha| - |\gamma|} \quad (4.16)$$

are satisfied for $|x - \xi| < \min(r(x), r(\xi))$.

4) The functions $\xi \rightarrow \zeta(|x - \xi|/r(x)) G_{i,j}(x, \xi)$ belong to $W_{-\beta,0}^1(\mathcal{K})$ for $j = 1, 2, 3$ and to $W_{-\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})$ for $j = 4$. The vector functions $\vec{H}_i = (G_{i,1}, G_{i,2}, G_{i,3})^t$ and the functions $G_{i,4}$, $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, are solutions of the problems

$$-\Delta_\xi \vec{H}_i(x, \xi) + \nabla_\xi G_{i,4}(x, \xi) = \delta(x - \xi) (\delta_{i,1}, \delta_{i,2}, \delta_{i,3})^t \quad \text{for } x, \xi \in \mathcal{K},$$

$$-\nabla_\xi \cdot \vec{H}_i(x, \xi) = \delta_{i,4} \delta(x - \xi) \quad \text{for } x, \xi \in \mathcal{K},$$

$$S_k \vec{H}_i(x, \xi) = 0, \quad N_k(\partial_\xi) (\vec{H}_i(x, \xi), G_{i,4}(x, \xi)) = 0 \quad \text{for } x \in \mathcal{K}, \xi \in \Gamma_k, k = 1, \dots, n.$$

This means that every solution $(u, p) \in C_0^\infty(\bar{\mathcal{K}})^4$ of equation (4.1) satisfying the homogeneous boundary condition (4.2) is given by the formulas

$$u_i(x) = \int_{\mathcal{K}} (f(\xi) + \nabla_\xi g(\xi)) \cdot \vec{H}_i(x, \xi) d\xi + \int_{\mathcal{K}} g(\xi) G_{i,4}(x, \xi) d\xi, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \quad (4.17)$$

$$p(x) = -g(x) + \int_{\mathcal{K}} (f(\xi) + \nabla_\xi g(\xi)) \cdot \vec{H}_4(x, \xi) d\xi + \int_{\mathcal{K}} g(\xi) G_{4,4}(x, \xi) d\xi. \quad (4.18)$$

P r o o f. 1) We define Green's matrix by the formula

$$G(x, \xi) = \left(1 - \zeta \left(\frac{|x - \xi|}{r(\xi)} \right) \right) \mathcal{G}(x, \xi) + R(x, \xi),$$

where $\mathcal{G}(x, \xi)$ is Green's matrix of Stokes system in \mathbb{R}^3 . The existence of a matrix $R(x, \xi)$, where $R_{i,j}(\cdot, \xi) \in W_{\beta,0}^1(\mathcal{K})$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, and $R_{4,j}(\cdot, \xi) \in W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})$ are such that $G(x, \xi)$ satisfies (4.12)–(4.14) follows from Theorem 4.2.

2) Eq. (4.15) follows directly from the definition of $G(x, \xi)$.

3) The smoothness of $G(x, \xi)$ for $x \neq \xi$, $x, \xi \in \bar{\mathcal{K}} \setminus \mathcal{S}$ follows from the manner of its construction. The estimates of Green's matrix and the representation for the components $G_{4,j}$ can be proved analogously to the third part of Theorem 3.2 using the estimates for Green's matrix in a dihedron.

4) The last assertion can be proved analogously to [12, Th.2.1]. \square

As a consequence of items 3) and 4) of the last theorem, the following assertion holds.

Corollary 4.3 *For $i = 1, \dots, 4$ there is the representation $G_{i,4}(x, \xi) = -\nabla_\xi \cdot \vec{\mathcal{P}}_i(x, \xi) + \mathcal{Q}_i(x, \xi)$, where $\vec{\mathcal{P}}_i(x, \xi) \cdot n$ for $\xi \in \Gamma_k$, $x \in \mathcal{D}$, and $\vec{\mathcal{P}}_i$ and \mathcal{Q}_i satisfy the estimates*

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma \vec{\mathcal{P}}_i(x, \xi)| \leq c_{\alpha, \gamma} |x - \xi|^{-1 - \delta_{i,4} - |\alpha| - |\gamma|}, \quad |\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\gamma \mathcal{Q}_i(x, \xi)| \leq c_{\alpha, \gamma} r(\xi)^{-2 - \delta_{i,4} - |\alpha| - |\gamma|}$$

for $|x - \xi| < \min(r(x), r(\xi))$.

Finally, we estimate Green's matrix and its derivatives in the cases $|x| > 2|\xi|$ and $|\xi| > 2|x|$. For this we need the following lemma.

Lemma 4.4 1) *If $u \in V_{\beta, \delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$, $\rho \partial_\rho u \in V_{\beta, \delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$, $l \geq 2$, then there exists a constant c independent of u and x such that*

$$\rho^{\beta-l+3/2} \prod_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{r_j}{\rho}\right)^{\max(\delta_j-l+1,0)} |u(x)| \leq c \left(\|u\|_{W_{\beta, \delta}^l(\mathcal{K})} + \|\rho \partial_\rho u\|_{W_{\beta, \delta}^l(\mathcal{K})} \right) \quad (4.19)$$

2) *If $u \in W_{\beta, \delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$, $\rho \partial_\rho u \in W_{\beta, \delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$, $l \geq 2$, $\delta_k \neq l-1$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$, then there is the estimate*

$$\rho^{\beta-l+3/2} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{r_k}{\rho}\right)^{\max(\delta_k-l+1,0)} |u(x)| \leq c \left(\|u\|_{W_{\beta, \delta}^l(\mathcal{K})} + \|\rho \partial_\rho u\|_{W_{\beta, \delta}^l(\mathcal{K})} \right). \quad (4.20)$$

P r o o f. 1) Applying the estimate

$$\sup_{0 < \rho < \infty} |v(\rho)|^2 \leq c \int_0^\infty (|v(\rho)|^2 + |\rho v'(\rho)|^2) \frac{d\rho}{\rho}$$

(which follows immediately from Sobolev's lemma) to the function $\rho^{\beta-l+3/2} u(\rho, \omega)$, we obtain

$$\sup_{0 < \rho < \infty} \rho^{2(\beta-l)+3} |u(\rho, \omega)|^2 \leq c \int_0^\infty \rho^{2(\beta-l+1)} (|u(\rho, \omega)|^2 + |\rho \partial_\rho u(\rho, \omega)|^2) d\rho. \quad (4.21)$$

Furthermore, by Lemma 2.2, we have

$$\sup_{\omega \in \Omega} \prod_{k=1}^n r_k(\omega)^{\delta_k-l+1} |\rho \partial_\rho u(\rho, \omega)| \leq c \|\rho \partial_\rho u(\rho, \cdot)\|_{V_\delta^l(\Omega)}. \quad (4.22)$$

Since the norm in $V_{\beta, \delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$ is equivalent to

$$\|u\| = \left(\int_0^\infty \rho^{2(\beta-l+1)} \sum_{k=0}^l \|(\rho \partial_\rho)^k u(\rho, \cdot)\|_{V_\delta^{l-k}(\Omega)}^2 d\rho \right)^{1/2},$$

The last inequality together with (4.21) implies (4.19).

2) If $\delta_k > l - 1$ for all k , then $W_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K}) = V_{\beta,\delta}^l(\mathcal{K})$ and (4.20) follows from (4.19). If $\delta_k < l - 1$ for a certain k , then any function $v \in W_{\delta}^l(\Omega)$ is continuous at the corner $M_k \cap \bar{\Omega}$ and the supremum of v in a neighborhood of this corner can be estimated by the W_{δ}^l norm of v . Therefore, instead of (4.22), we have

$$\sup_{\omega \in \Omega} \prod_{k=1}^n r_k(\omega)^{\max(\delta_k - l + 1, 0)} |\rho \partial_{\rho} u(\rho, \omega)| \leq c \|\rho \partial_{\rho} u(\rho, \cdot)\|_{W_{\delta}^l(\Omega)}.$$

This together with (4.21) implies (4.19). \square

Theorem 4.6 *Let $G(x, \xi)$ be Green's matrix introduced in Theorem 4.5. Furthermore, let $\Lambda_- < \operatorname{Re} \lambda < \Lambda_+$ be the widest strip in the complex plane which is free of eigenvalues of the pencil $\mathfrak{A}(\lambda)$ and which contains the line $\operatorname{Re} \lambda = -\beta - 1/2$. Then for $|x| > 2|\xi|$ there is the estimate*

$$|\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_{\xi}^{\gamma} G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| \leq c |x|^{\Lambda_- - \delta_{i,4} - |\alpha| + \varepsilon} |\xi|^{-\Lambda_- - 1 - \delta_{j,4} - |\gamma| - \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{r_k(x)}{|x|} \right)^{\sigma_{k,i,\alpha}} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{r_k(\xi)}{|\xi|} \right)^{\sigma_{k,j,\gamma}},$$

where ε is an arbitrarily small positive number and $\sigma_{k,i,\alpha} = \min(0, \mu_k - |\alpha| - \delta_{i,4} - \varepsilon)$. In the case when $\lambda = 0$ is not an eigenvalue of the pencil $A_k(\lambda)$ and $|\alpha| < \operatorname{Re} \lambda_1^{(k)} - \delta_{i,4}$, we can even put $\sigma_{k,i,\alpha} = \operatorname{Re} \lambda_1^{(k)} - |\alpha| - \delta_{i,4} - \varepsilon$. Analogously,

$$|\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_{\xi}^{\gamma} G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| \leq c |x|^{\Lambda_+ - \delta_{i,4} - |\alpha| - \varepsilon} |\xi|^{-\Lambda_+ - 1 - \delta_{j,4} - |\gamma| + \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{r_k(x)}{|x|} \right)^{\sigma_{k,i,\alpha}} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{r_k(\xi)}{|\xi|} \right)^{\sigma_{k,j,\gamma}}$$

for $|\xi| > 2|x|$.

P r o o f. Suppose that $|x| = 1$. We denote by ζ and η smooth functions on $\bar{\mathcal{K}}$ such that $\zeta(\xi) = 1$ for $|\xi| < 1/2$, $\eta = 1$ in a neighborhood of $\operatorname{supp} \zeta$, and $\eta(\xi) = 0$ for $|\xi| > 3/4$. Furthermore, let l be an integer, $l > \max \mu_k + 1$, $l \geq 3$. By Theorem 4.5, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(\xi) (-\Delta_{\xi} \partial_x^{\alpha} \vec{H}_i(x, \xi) + \nabla_{\xi} \partial_x^{\alpha} G_{i,4}(x, \xi)) &= 0, \quad \eta(\xi) \nabla_{\xi} \cdot \vec{H}_i(x, \xi) = 0 \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathcal{K}, \\ \eta(\xi) S_k \partial_x^{\alpha} \vec{H}_i(x, \xi) &= 0, \quad \eta(\xi) N_k(\partial_{\xi}) (\partial_x^{\alpha} \vec{H}_i(x, \xi), \partial_x^{\alpha} G_{i,4}(x, \xi)) = 0 \quad \text{for } \xi \in \Gamma_k, \quad k = 1, \dots, n, \end{aligned}$$

for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Since $\eta(\cdot) \partial_x^{\alpha} \vec{H}_i \in W_{-\beta,0}^1(\mathcal{K})^3$ and $\eta(\cdot) \partial_x^{\alpha} G_{i,4}(x, \cdot) \in W_{-\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})$, we conclude from Corollary 4.1 (see also Remark 4.1) and Theorem 4.4 that

$$\zeta(\cdot) (|\xi| \partial_{|\xi|})^j \partial_{\xi}^{\gamma} \partial_x^{\alpha} \vec{H}_i(x, \cdot) \in W_{\beta'+|\gamma|, \delta+|\gamma|}^l(\mathcal{K})^3, \quad \zeta(\cdot) (|\xi| \partial_{|\xi|})^j \partial_{\xi}^{\gamma} \partial_x^{\alpha} \vec{G}_{i,4}(x, \cdot) \in W_{\beta'+|\gamma|, \delta+|\gamma|}^0(\mathcal{K})$$

for $j = 0, 1, \dots$, where $\beta' = l + \Lambda_- + \varepsilon - 1/2$, $\delta_k = l - 1 - \mu_k + \varepsilon$. If $\lambda = 0$ is not an eigenvalue of the pencil $A_k(\lambda)$, then by Corollary 4.2, we have also $\zeta(\cdot) \zeta_k(\cdot) (|\xi| \partial_{|\xi|})^j \partial_{\xi}^{\gamma} \partial_x^{\alpha} \vec{H}_i(x, \cdot) \in V_{\beta'+|\gamma|, \delta'+|\gamma|}^l(\mathcal{K})^3$ and $\zeta(\cdot) \zeta_k(\cdot) (|\xi| \partial_{|\xi|})^j \partial_{\xi}^{\gamma} \partial_x^{\alpha} \vec{G}_{i,4}(x, \cdot) \in V_{\beta'+|\gamma|, \delta'+|\gamma|}^0(\mathcal{K})$, where $\delta'_k = l - 1 - \operatorname{Re} \lambda_1^{(k)} + \varepsilon$ (here ζ_k is the cut-off function introduced before Corollary 4.2). Using Lemma 4.4, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &|\xi|^{\Lambda_- + 1 + \delta_{j,4} + |\gamma| + \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{r_k(\xi)}{|\xi|} \right)^{-\sigma_{k,j,\gamma}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_{\xi}^{\gamma} G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| \\ &\leq c \left(\|\eta(\cdot) \partial_x^{\alpha} \vec{H}_i(x, \cdot)\|_{W_{-\beta,0}^1(\mathcal{K})^3} + \|\eta(\cdot) \partial_x^{\alpha} G_{i,4}(x, \cdot)\|_{W_{-\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})} \right) \end{aligned} \tag{4.23}$$

for $i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$, and $|\xi| < 1/2$, where c is independent of x and ξ . By Theorem 4.2, the problem

$$\begin{aligned} b(u, v) - \int_{\mathcal{K}} p \nabla \cdot v &= \int_{\mathcal{K}} \eta(y) F(y) \cdot v(y) dy \quad \text{for all } v \in V_{-\beta} \\ -\nabla \cdot u &= \eta g \quad \text{in } \mathcal{K}, \quad S_k u = 0 \quad \text{on } \Gamma_k \end{aligned}$$

has a unique solution $(u, p) \in V_\beta \times W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})$ which can be written in the form

$$\begin{aligned} u_i(y) &= \int_{\mathcal{K}} \eta(z) (F(z) \cdot \vec{H}_i(y, z) + g(z) G_{i,4}(y, z)) dz, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \\ p(y) &= -\eta(y) g(y) + \int_{\mathcal{K}} \eta(z) (F(z) \cdot \vec{H}_4(y, z) + g(z) G_{4,4}(y, z)) dz. \end{aligned}$$

Let χ_1 and χ_2 be smooth cut-off function, $\chi_2 = 1$ in a neighborhood of x , $\chi_1 = 1$ in a neighborhood of χ_2 , $\chi_1(y) = 0$ for $|x - y| > 1/4$. Since χ_1 and η have disjoint supports, we have

$$\chi_1(-\Delta u + \nabla p) = 0, \quad \chi_1 \nabla \cdot u = 0, \quad \chi_1 S_k u = 0, \quad \chi_1 N_k(u, p) = 0.$$

Consequently, from Corollary 4.1 (see also Remark 4.1) and Theorem 4.4 it follows that

$$\chi_2(\rho \partial_\rho)^j \partial_x^\alpha u \in W_{\beta'', \delta+|\alpha|}^l(\mathcal{K})^3, \quad \chi_2(\rho \partial_\rho)^j \partial_x^\alpha p \in W_{\beta'', \delta+|\alpha|}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})^3$$

for arbitrary integer j and for arbitrary β'' . In the case when $\lambda = 0$ is not an eigenvalue of the pencil $A_k(\lambda)$, then by Corollary 4.2,

$$\chi_2 \zeta_k(\rho \partial_\rho)^j \partial_x^\alpha u \in V_{\beta'', \delta'+|\alpha|}^l(\mathcal{K})^3, \quad \chi_2 \zeta_k(\rho \partial_\rho)^j \partial_x^\alpha p \in V_{\beta'', \delta'+|\alpha|}^{l-1}(\mathcal{K})^3.$$

Thus, by Lemma 4.4,

$$\prod_{k=1}^n r_k(x)^{-\sigma_{k,1,\alpha}} |\partial_x^\alpha u(x)| + \prod_{k=1}^n r_k(x)^{-\sigma_{k,4,\alpha}} |\partial_x^\alpha p(x)| \leq c (\|F\|_{V_{-\beta}^*} + \|g\|_{W_{\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})}).$$

This means that the functionals

$$\begin{aligned} V_{-\beta}^* \times W_{-\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K}) &\ni (F, g) \rightarrow \prod_{k=1}^n r_k(x)^{-\sigma_{k,i,\alpha}} \partial_x^\alpha u_i(x) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^n r_k(x)^{-\sigma_{k,i,\alpha}} \int_{\mathcal{K}} \eta(z) (F(z) \cdot \partial_x^\alpha \vec{H}_i(x, z) + g(z) \partial_x^\alpha G_{i,4}(x, z)) dz, \end{aligned}$$

$i = 1, 2, 3$, and

$$\begin{aligned} V_{-\beta}^* \times W_{-\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K}) &\ni (F, g) \rightarrow \prod_{k=1}^n r_k(x)^{-\sigma_{k,4,\alpha}} \partial_x^\alpha p(x) \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^n r_k(x)^{-\sigma_{k,4,\alpha}} \int_{\mathcal{K}} \eta(z) (F(z) \cdot \partial_x^\alpha \vec{H}_4(x, z) + g(z) \partial_x^\alpha G_{4,4}(x, z)) dz, \end{aligned}$$

are continuous and their norms are bounded by constants independent of x . Consequently,

$$\|\eta(\cdot) \partial_x^\alpha \vec{H}_i(x, \cdot)\|_{V_{-\beta}} + \|\eta(\cdot) \partial_x^\alpha G_{i,4}(x, \cdot)\|_{W_{-\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})} \leq c \prod_{k=1}^n r_k(x)^{\sigma_{k,i,\alpha}}$$

for $i, 1, 2, 3$ and

$$\|\eta(\cdot) \partial_x^\alpha \vec{H}_4(x, \cdot)\|_{V_{-\beta}} + \|\eta(\cdot) \partial_x^\alpha G_{4,4}(x, \cdot)\|_{W_{-\beta,0}^0(\mathcal{K})} \leq c \prod_{k=1}^n r_k(x)^{\sigma_{k,4,\alpha}}.$$

Combining the last two inequalities with (4.23), we obtain the assertion of the theorem for $|x| = 1$, $|\xi| < 1/2$. Since $G_{i,j}(x, \xi)$ is positively homogeneous of degree $-1 - \delta_{i,4} - \delta_{j,4}$, the estimate holds also for arbitrary x, ξ , $|\xi| < |x|/2$. The proof for the case $|\xi| > 2|x|$ proceeds analogously. \square

Remark 4.2 The estimates in Theorems 4.5, 4.6 can be improved by means of Theorem 3.3 and Corollary 4.1 if the direction of the derivative is tangential to the edges. In particular, we have

$$|\partial_\rho G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| \leq c |x - \xi|^{-2 - \delta_{i,4} - \delta_{j,4}} \left(\frac{r(x)}{|x - \xi|} \right)^{\min(0, \mu_x - \delta_{i,4} - \varepsilon)} \left(\frac{r(\xi)}{|x - \xi|} \right)^{\min(0, \mu_\xi - \delta_{j,4} - \varepsilon)}$$

if $|x|/2 < |\xi| < 2|x|$, $|x - \xi| > \min(r(x), r(\xi))$,

$$|\partial_\rho G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| \leq c |x|^{\Lambda_- - 1 - \delta_{i,4} + \varepsilon} |\xi|^{-\Lambda_- - 1 - \delta_{j,4} - \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{r_k(x)}{|x|} \right)^{\sigma_{k,i,0}} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{r_k(\xi)}{|\xi|} \right)^{\sigma_{k,j,0}}$$

if $|x| > 2|\xi|$ and

$$|\partial_\rho G_{i,j}(x, \xi)| \leq c |x|^{\Lambda_+ - 1 - \delta_{i,4} - \varepsilon} |\xi|^{-\Lambda_+ - 1 - \delta_{j,4} + \varepsilon} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{r_k(x)}{|x|} \right)^{\sigma_{k,i,0}} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{r_k(\xi)}{|\xi|} \right)^{\sigma_{k,j,0}}$$

if $|\xi| > 2|x|$, where $\sigma_{k,i,0} = \min(0, \mu_k - \delta_{i,4} - \varepsilon)$.

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